Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVII NO. 112 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

War Or Peace, Hangs By Danzig

Chamberlain's Reply To Hitler

POLISH INDEPENDENCE MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

Anglo-Turkish Agreement Reached

LONDON, May 11.

SPEAKING BEFORE EIGHT THOUSAND CONSERVATIVE WOMEN AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, DECLARED THAT BRITAIN WAS NOT NECESSARILY CONCERNED WITH GERMANY'S ACTION SO LONG AS THEY SOUGHT TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF GERMANS WITHOUT THREATENING THE INDEPENDENCE OF NON-GERMAN COUNTRIES

Mr. Chamberlain quoted Herr Hitler's speech regarding Anglo-German Naval Treaty. He said: "I want now to make a firm and definite assertion that so far as we are concerned, the basis of the treaty has not been removed. On the contrary, I hold that the Anglo-German Naval Treaty can properly be regarded as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that desire to be as firm as ever among both the peoples and he was convinced that the peoples expected their governments so to arrange their relations with one another that no question of war between them should arise.

NO COMPETITION WITH GERMANY.

Mr. Chamberlain further quoted Herr Hitler as saying that he hoped they might avoid an armaments race between Germany and England and that he would be ready to negotiate on naval questions. Mr. Chamberlain said the Government would give the most careful consideration to that statement and in due course would send a reply to the German Government.

"But let me say here and now that neither in Armaments nor in Economics do we desire to enter into unbridled competition with Germany. We would not refuse to enter into discussion of the methods for increase of our mutual trade or for improvement of economic conditions, but only if unmistakable signs can be given us of the desire to restore that confidence so severely shaken.

I want to make it equally plain that we are not prepared to stand by and see the independence of one country after another destroyed. It is because there can be no rest and no security in Europe until nations are convinced that no such attempt is contemplated that we have given the assurances to Poland, Rumania and Greece. For the same purpose of calming and stabilising the situation we have entered upon conversations with other countries, particularly Russia and Turkey. These conversations are proceeding and I will only sit, it is earnest hope and desire of the Government that they will be brought to an early successful conclusion and that in this way the cause, of peace may be still further buttressed.

"DANGER SPOT."

In many minds, the danger spot in Europe to-day is Danzig, where our assurances to Poland are clear and concise. Although we should be glad to see the differences between Poland and Germany amicably settled by discussion, although we think that they could and should be so settled, if an attempt were made to change the situation by force in such a way as to threaten Polish Independence, then that would inevitably start a general conflagration in which this country would be involved.

Mr. Chamberlain added it had never entered his thought to isolate Germany or stand in the way of the natural legitimate expansion of her trade in Central and South Eastern Europe, still less to plan some combination against her with the idea of a war upon her. Any suggestion of that kind was simply fantastic. It would not be believed anywhere outside Germany.

CHAMBERLAIN-BLUM TALKS

Mr. Chamberlain said he had opportunity yesterday of exchanging a few words with M. Blum who said that in his view and the view of all his Socialist friends, there was one danger of war in Europe and that was a very real one. It was that impression should get about that Britain and France were not in earnest and could not be relied upon to keep their promises. If that were so, said Mr. Chamberlain, no more deadly mistake could be made. It would be a frightful thing if Europe were to be plunged into war on account of a misunderstanding.

BRITAIN & TURKEY

Britain and Turkey have reached complete agreement on all matters of principle, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns. As France is working for a similar or identical agreement, it is possible the pact may be tripartite.

LABOUR PARTY & CONSCRIPTION

Referring to Conscription, Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the feeling of doubt in some continental countries as to the seriousness of Britain's intentions "We found this feeling so strong that it was actually jeopardising the success of the policy of trying to build up a peace front.

It would be a frightful thing if Europe were plunged into war on account of a misunderstanding. The attitude of the Labour Party on the Conscription question has been singularly unfortunate. I am satisfied that the Labour Party does not represent in this matter the people, for whom it professes to speak. If only we could get a little relief from international tension, there are many indications that we might see a great expansion of trade and prosperity which would benefit every nation of the world. The power of restoring confidence does not lie in our hands alone, but so long as I am where I am, I shall continue to hope and spare no effort to bring it back.

India Govt.'s Notice To Geneva

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 11.

That a serious view is taken of the international situation by the Government of India is evidenced by the action reported to have been taken by the Government in connection with the League of Nations and India's adherence to the General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

It is evidently felt that adherence to the General Act would not be possible in the event of war and as the present period for the General Act expires by August next, notice should be given immediately.

I understand that a letter on behalf of the Government of India has been addressed to the League of Nations, Geneva, giving notice that in accordance with the provisions of Article 45 and Article 39 of the General Act, India will continue after 15th August 1939 to participate in the General Act for Pacific Settlement of international disputes subject to the reservation that as from that date participation of India will not, should she unfortunately found herself involve in hostilities, cover disputes arising out of events occurring during the war. This reservation applies also to the procedure of conciliation.

HOME MINISTERS TO MEET AT SIMLA

SIMLA, May 11.

It is understood that a Conference of the Home Ministers of the provinces will be held here from May 25 to 27.

All Ministers except those of Madras, Central Provinces and Assam will attend the conference which will be inaugurated by the Home Member to the Government of India.—United Press.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND DOMINIONS

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons the Premier was asked if in drafting the bill to set up a Ministry of Supply he would consider giving that department powers to purchase supplies of raw materials and store them in Dominions in order to ensure adequate supplies of Britain's defensive measures.

Sir John Simon replying on behalf of the Premier said that the point raised would be duly kept in mind.—Reuter.

U. P. MUSLIM SATYAGRAHIS' APPEAL TO CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, May 11.

Having failed in their attempt to secure Mr. M. A. Jinnah's services for the settlement of the Shia-Sunni dispute, the Muslims of Lucknow have decided to seek the intervention of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Wazir Hasan, and Nawab Ali Tarzad of Patna waited in deputation last night on the Congress President, and, it is understood explained to him the various phases of the dispute which, if ignored, would spread throughout the province and would, it is feared ultimately lead to a capitalist proletariat clash.

Both the sections were unanimous in their condemnation of the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and his party for the apathy they had so far shown to the call of their co-religionists.

Rajen Babu, it is understood, has assured the deputation of Congress sympathy in the matter and it is said he had already written to Pt. Pant the Premier of U. P. requesting him to intervene in the matter.

FRESH POWERS FOR POLISH PRESIDENT

WARSAW, May 11.

The Senate passed the bill empowering the President to rule by decree until the next ordinary meeting of the Parliament, conferring him with extraordinary financial powers for Defence.—Reuter.

Britain Wants Help Of Arab States

"But In Action She Is More Pro-Jewish"

CHOWDHRY KHALIQ-UZ-ZAMAN ON PALESTINE PROBLEM

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE MORE PRO-JEWISH THAN PRO-ARAB." This was the view expressed by Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, M.L.A. (United Provinces), who arrived in Bombay, on Thursday with Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, M.L.A. (Bengal), on the conclusion of their visit to London and Cairo in connection with the Palestine problem.

During their tour they also visited Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. They were present in London when the Palestine Round Table Conference met there and were invited to the Cairo Conference by the Prime Minister of Egypt.

"When we left London," Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman said "the situation as regards the Palestine question was not hopeful, as the conference had ended without coming to a settlement. Subsequently fresh negotiations were again started between the British Government and the Arab States through the Egyptian Government. The British Government sent modified terms to the Prime Minister of Egypt. The latter then invited the Palestine members of the London conference to Cairo along with the Indian representatives and the modified terms were considered."

EGYPTIAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS

Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman added that the Prime Minister of Egypt had submitted counter proposals to the British Government, which if accepted, the Prime Minister hoped to persuade the Palestine Arabs to agree to those terms.

Continuing Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman said that they left Egypt the following day and they did not know what had been decided in the meantime by the British Government. Their own impression both in London and in Cairo was that the British were more pro-Jewish than pro-Arab, although they wanted the assistance of the Arab States in the event of war. If these minimum demands were rejected he feared that the Palestine struggle would continue.

Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman expressed the hope that the British Government might yet be persuaded to modify their attitude towards the Palestine question and agree to the minimum terms that had been offered by the Egyptian Government after full consultation with the other Arab States.

Chaudhary Khaliq-uz-zaman, M.L.A.

While in London, the Indian Muslim leaders met Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, in connection with the Palestine problem.

Chowdhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman left Bombay for Lucknow the same night. He was the guest of Mr. Osman Sobani during his short stay in Bombay. Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddiqui will be the guest of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, till Friday (to-day) when he will leave for Poona.

Bombay's Hearty Send-off To Gandhiji

Sea Of Human Heads At Central Station: Several Injured In Stampede

ONE OF THE BIGGEST CROWDS EVER ASSEMBLED AT THE BOMBAY CENTRAL GAVE A HEARTY SEND-OFF TO MAHATMA GANDHI WHO LEFT FOR RAJKOT BY THE KATHIAWAR MAIL LAST NIGHT.

Sea Of Human Heads

There was a stampede towards the compartment as he boarded the train and several people sustained minor injuries when the crowd serged forward, breaking through the cordon of volunteers. For ten minutes after the arrival of Mahatmaji the platform looked like a sea of human heads and the Railway authorities had a tough time in keeping the crowd off the foot-board of the compartment occupied by Mahatma Gandhi and party.

Parsi Woman's Offering

A Parsi woman offered flowers to Mahatma Gandhi and smeared his forehead with vermilion as he was boarding the train. She also wished him victory at Rajkot. She had been awaiting the arrival of Gandhiji for over half an hour with an earthen vessel containing flowers and vermilion.

SARDAR & BHULABHAI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai entered Mahatma Gandi's compartment and had a talk with him for several minutes prior to the departure of the train.

Among those who saw Gandhiji off at the station were Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. S. K. Patil, and Mr. Gunvant Kapadia.

Mahatmaji was accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, his Secretary and Dr. Miss Sushila Nair. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi did not leave for Rajkot.

NORMAL HEALTH

Prior to his departure Gandhiji was examined by the Hon. Dr. Gilder. The condition of his health was normal though there were signs of exhaustion due to last night's train journey.

A DAY OF REST

The evening prayers at the Birla House were attended by a large number of citizens. Gandhiji spent a quiet day in Bombay and had a few hours' rest.

(Interview On Page 16)

CONGRESS LEADERS TO MEET IN BOMBAY

Meetings Of Working & A.-I.C. Committees In June

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The attention of all the Provinces will be focussed on Bombay during the month of June when it is expected to be the venue of not only the Congress Working Committee but also of the A.I.C.C. According to the present arrangements, the Congress Cabinet constituted at Calcutta will meet on June 6 in India's first city. Prior to the deliberations of this body, the Constitution Sub-Committee which has been entrusted with the work of suggesting ways and means of purifying the Congress by amending its constitution will meet for three days.

The Congress Cabinet will of course be called upon to view the general situation in the country, consider the position of India with reference to the international situation and last but not least, take stock of the work of the Congress ministries. But the most important part of the deliberations will be regarding the implementing of the line of work laid down by the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress.

The All-India Congress Committee is also expected to meet in Bombay in the last week of June.

Nine Chinese Divisions Wiped Out?

TOKYO, May 11.

Nine Chinese divisions have been wiped out on the borders of North Hupeh and South Honan according to a Japanese communique received by the Domei agency.

A field dispatch states that 150,000 Chinese are surrounded in the District between Siangyangfu and Sinyangchow.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BAN

TOKIO May 11.

A Joint Proclamation by the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession authorities bans all political activities in those areas and announces the intention to punish drastically anyone committing acts prejudicing peace and order and good Government.—Reuter.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Bombay On June 4

BOMBAY, May 11.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, Secretary of the National Planning Committee, announces that the next meeting of the Committee will be held at Bombay on June 4 and following days.

The meeting is likely to last for a fortnight.—United Press.

LORD PLYMOUTH RESIGNS

LONDON, May 11.

It is officially announced that for reasons of health Lord Plymouth has resigned under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Plymouth is to undergo an immediate period of rest treatment.—Reuter.

REICHSBANK PURGE?

Another Director Removed And Placed On Retired List

BERLIN, May 11.

Herr Brinkmann, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Economics, has been placed on the retired list and removed from the Board of the Reichsbank on Herr Hitler's orders on the ground of ill-health.—Reuter.

REPRESSION IN FULL SWING

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 11.

That a definite policy of repression has been decided upon by the State is proved by the notices served on several farmers to vacate their lands, by the promulgation of the Press Ordinance and by the arrest of a "leftist" volunteer for having published and circulated a hand written 'patrika.'

The atmosphere on the eve of the arrival of Gandhiji is tense.

SOMANI RELEASED

RAJKOT, May 11.

Mr. Krishnalal Somani was released this evening on a bail of Rs. 500.

It is understood that his house was searched in connection with "Jagrati", a hand-written newspaper, but no copy of the paper is reported to have been found.—United Press.

(See Page 16).

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young, Muslim, Staff Officer of a ruling prince desires a post on easy terms, write to Box 11747, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical,—practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy,—A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. (103)

Wanted Students to become Certificated Accountants through our Postal Tuition. Splendid Prospects. Particulars free. Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta. (11675)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeetakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY-MADRAS EXPRESS

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on and from 15th May, 1939, the timings of No. 35 Down Bombay-Madras Express between Bombay and Sholapur will be revised as under:—

		H. M.
BOMBAY	dep.	14-50
POONA	arr.	18-29
	dep.	18-43
DHOND	arr.	19-48
	dep.	20-03
SHOLAPUR	arr.	23-26
	dep.	23-40

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(178)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of constructing the proposed 40 feet Road between Worli Road and the slope of the Hill, Scheme No. 52, Worli, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10-5-1939.

(183)

Legal Notices

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a licence that an Association about to be formed under the name of "The Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits Association" shall be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "limited" to its name.

The principal objects for which the Association is proposed to be established are:—

By means of contributory Schemes, similar to those in operation in England, to provide in the Province of Bombay help towards the expense of treatment in Hospitals and Nursing Homes of subscribers to such Schemes.

The other objects of the association are set out in extenso in the Memorandum of Association a copy of which may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, at Central Bank Building, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person, Company, firm or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay, on or before the 14th day of June next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1939.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors.

183

Public Notices

NOTICE

TWO "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 20438|20439 of the TATA POWER Co., Ld., standing in the name of Mr. Jivabhai Maganlal have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to him.

JIVABHAI MAGANLAL.

10th May, 1939.

(11749)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. VALIMAHOMED ABDUL RAHEMAN of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from incumbrances.

THAT any person having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (now redeemed) or ground with the messuage tenement building standing thereon situate at ROPA LANE, in Chandanwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 117 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. 2775, New Survey No. 8216 and Cadastral Survey No. 651 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 3236 and Street No. 3-5 and bounded as follows:—East by the sweepers passage, west by the said Chandanwadi Ropa Lane, North by the property of Fakirji Jamshedji Arajania, south by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Nanavati.

Bombay dated this 11th day of May, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(184).

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MUSJID STREET, NEAR BHENDI BAZAAR.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Bhawanidas and Co., Constituted Attorneys of the owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY (FRIDAY) the 12th day of May 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground redeemed land or ground with dwelling house situate at Musjid Street admeasuring 272 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Nos. 17041 and 7442 and New Survey No. 1-2-3|970 Cadastral Survey No. 3424 of Bhuleshwar Division and which tenements are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6344 and 6389 and Street No. 25.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

A CHIVALROUS STORY!

"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

PLAZA

THE GRANDEST ROMANCE EVER FILMED!

Opening To-day at

PATHE

Phone: 41561

"IF I WERE KING"

RONALD COLMAN & FRANCES DEE

The Story of a vagabond who loved a Princess!

A Paramount Picture

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Sun. 14th May Morning Show at 10 A.M.

GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST

SUCCESSFUL SAGAR SESSIONS At

MINERVA

Lamington Road,

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 P.M.

4 DAYS FROM TO-DAY

300 DAYS & AFTER

SAGAR'S SUCCESSFUL COMEDY FROM TUES. 16TH

The Never-to-be forgotten

WATAN

Don't miss this chance to see Sagar's Glorious Achievements

IT SMASHES The Box Office!

wherever you go, and you will find the discussion about Ranjit's "KICK" directed by Mr. A. R. Kardar when films is the topic!

"THE KICK"

(Thokar)

Starring:

MADHURI KUMAR, CHARLIE

WEST END

Time: Daily 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-15 p.m.

"CONGRESS ZINDABAD!"

"PROHIBITION KI JAI"

"DOWN WITH THE DEMON-DRINK!"

"MAHATMA GANDHIKI JAI"

हंस चित्र

HUNS PICTURES'

GREAT ANTI-DRINK COMEDY!

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"

OPENS SAT. 13th May

AT

MAJESTIC

CONGRESSMEN! BE AHEAD IN THE RUSH!

Distributors—Famous Pictures, Bombay.

Baroda Ruler Presented With 'Alembic History'

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA (By Mail).

One of the most important functions connected with the Coronation celebrations of the new Baroda Ruler took place on Thursday and was the presentation of an address to him by the Directors, the staff and the employees of the Alembic Chemical Works, Co., and a history of the Alembic Company prepared by the Managing Director, Raj Mitra B. D. Amin. For this purpose the spacious lawn of the Alembic Chemical Works was gaily decorated with numerous lights of varied colour and a pandal had been erected wherein no less than 500 guests took their seats and were entertained with refreshments after the function was over. Among those present were, Lieut.-Col. Gillan, the Resident and A. G. G. of Gujarat States, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, Col. Shivrajasingh, Raj Ratna Mane Patil, Raj Ratna Uplap, members of the Executive Council and other high State officials and distinguished citizens.

A CHEQUERED HISTORY

There was a separate pandal for Her Highness the Maharani Saheba and the ladies, and they were also entertained separately with refreshments. The proceedings of the functions commenced with a welcome song after which Raj Mitra B. D. Amin, the Managing Director of the Alembic Chemical Works read out an address to Their Highnesses, wherein he thanked them for their gracious visit despite much inconvenience and many calls on their time. The address referred gratefully to the great interest which the late Maharaja Sayajirao took in the Alembic Chemical Works, which was the first of its kind organised on scientific lines in Baroda State. The address reminded the new Baroda Ruler with a touch of pride that the Company's foundation was laid in Baroda in the same year in which His Highness was born and claimed that this was an additional reason for His Highness to bestow on it his special affection and tenderness. In conclusion the address said, "We may be permitted to present you a short volume on the history of the rise and growth of the Alembic Chemical Works Company from its origin right up to the celebrations of its silver jubilee under the presidentship of the late Maharaja Sayajirao III. Our Company has had indeed a very chequered career. It has passed through many vicissitudes. It has had its ebbs and tides; but it has stood all these trials and ordeals and has now finally emerged as a well established institution. When the time for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of this Company arrives and that will be under the patronage of your Highness we imagine another volume will be added to this history which will not be less eventful and may record achievements more extensive and of greater import than the past."

In his speech, Raj Mitra B. D. Amin, after referring to the growth of the Alembic Chemical Works and the paternal solicitude of the late Maharaja expressed his conviction that under the new Ruler the enterprise will reach heights unattempted as yet. "The new Ruler," he said, "held advanced views which he hoped would be translated into practice by his trusted executives."

INDUSTRIES IN BARODA

Mr. Amin then spoke on the development of industries in the State and made one or two suggestions. He said that the underlying principle of industrialization in the Baroda State ought to be to encourage those industries which not only provide employment for the people of the State but would also provide an outlet for the agricultural produce of the State. Bearing this principle in mind, Mr. Amin referred to three or four industries such as oilseeds and the development of industrial products therefrom like vegetable ghee, soap, glycerine, medicinal oil, lubricants, paints, varnishes, etc., the development of the dairy industry, the tanning industry, the manufacture of power alcohol, etc. Referring to the "History of the Alembic Chemical Works" which was presented to Their Highnesses, Mr. Amin observed: 'for many days past, I have been thinking what I should present to Their Highnesses on the occasion of their auspicious Coronation, especially when they graciously attend our humble function. Jewels, ornaments, "Poshaks"—these are but common things, but I thought I must present something unique, and this, ladies and gentlemen, is the history of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., bound in a volume and placed here in this casket and dedicated to the sacred memory of the late Maharaja Sayajirao III. This history, has some unusual features. It is the biography of an industrial enterprise. It does not merely record the growth of the transactions of the Company but discusses in detail as in the case of the biography of any high personage, the difficulties and the problems that confronted it from time to time, and by what means, after what effort, and to what extent they were solved. It is the life story of an enterprise and an industry which started as a pioneer institution in days when the experiment in a new line was like sailing on uncharted seas."

Before presenting the volume Mr. Amin read out to the audience his dedication to the late Maharaja Sayajirao.

MAHARAJA'S REPLY

His Highness Maharaja Pratapsingh was pleased to accept the address and the history of the Alembic Company which was presented in a beautifully designed casket. His Highness referred to his grandfather as a man of vision who was ever ready to foster industrial undertakings calculated to bring prosperity to his people and gave his own personal assurance that "the broad policy chalked out by him, will continue to guide me and my Government and it will be my duty to see that methods are adopted for the prosperity of the industries and agriculture in the State. Congratulating the Directors of the Company on the success they had attained in the face of difficulties His Highness attributed the success to the fact that the Company employed a best technical skill to ensure that their product conformed to the prescribed standards. He assured them of his own sympathy and the sympathy of his Government for their new plans of expansion. He accepted with pleasure the copy of the history of the Rise and Growth of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., dedicated to the memory of the late Maharaja Sayajirao. After the Maharaja's speech, Mr. Manilal Vasanji Desai, Advocate-General of the Baroda State thanked Their Highnesses in suitable terms. Their Highnesses were then garlanded amidst cheers and the whole audience stood as he passed from the Pandal to the refreshments round table in the open lawn. The Military Band played at appropriate times. It was a unique occasion in the annals of the Alembic Company which will be remembered for years to come. It showed how close were the relations between the Company and His Highness's Government.

SPORTSMANSHIP IN DRIVING

A good sportsman never argues the right-of-way; he considers it a pleasure to do a favour to the other driver and let him go ahead. In some cases, the only safe plan to follow is to yield to the other fellow who may be having trouble with his machine controls, whose brakes are deficient, or whose wits are dulled by drink. Play safe at intersections.

NEW TURN IN DIGBOI STRIKE

Company Authorities Recruit New Men

The Secretary of the A.O.C. Workers Union, Digboi, writes:

Assam Oil Workers' strike at Digboi and Tinsukia continues as peacefully as before. The Company has resorted to new recruitments openly after giving due circular to that effect.

This proves evidently that the Assam Government have not either given any definite orders to the Company in this respect or the Company is acting contrary to their orders. And the fact still remains that the local Police and the Military at the station are rendering assistance to the Company whenever necessary.

GORDON HARKER

NO PARKING

his best comedy thriller

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THIRTEENTH

Thumping week of success!

Unrivalled and undaunted!!

New Theatres' Greatest

"DUSHMAN"

Starring—

SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI,

Direction: NITIN BOSE

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

KRISHNA

EVEREST'S MAIDEN HIT

Sitara

IS DRAWING CROWDS OF enthusiastic cine-goers FROM ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY

HAVE YOU SEEN

THIS—EZRA MIR'S

Triumphant Production?

Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, Lamington Road.

TO-MORROW

From SATURDAY, 13th MAY . . . .

Sarat Chatterjee's

Greatest Book Now

Greatest Photoplay

A Touching Tale of a Widow's love that bloomed and withered because of the cruel ways of the society!

New Theatres

Thundering Social

BARI-DIDI

(The Elder-Sister)

Tomorrow at

ROXY

Talkies: New Queen's Rd

A Kapurchand Ltd. Release

Starring:—

MOLINA, P. SANYAL NAWAB MENAKA, JAGDEESH, CHANDRABATI, NEMO etc,.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death to-day, at the inquest on Habib Bapu (50), a boiler maker in Alcock Ashdown and Co., living at Lal Bag, who died of injuries in the K E M. Hospital.

It was stated that the deceased was returning to the company's workshop in a motor lorry belonging to the company after finishing his work and the lorry turned turtle and he fell down sustaining injuries.

He was removed to the hospital, where he died.

That death was caused by fractures of ribs and laceration of right lung due to his having collided with a motor lorry in motion, while riding on a large bicycle at Mahomed Ali Road, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on the body of a fifteen year old school boy named Ibrahim Kikabhai Bhagal, who was residing at Abdul Rehman Street. He died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital yesterday.

BAIL GRANTED TO IRANI WOMEN

In the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawala, Mr. Rustomji Andhyarujina, Advocate made an application to release the seven Irani women charged on Wednesday with stealing cloth from a shop at Colaba.

Seargeant Harris of the Colaba Police Station appeared for the prosecution at the special request of the Magistrate to answer the special application made by Mr. Andhyarujina to release the accused on bail.

Counsel stated that beyond the statement in the police application, viz., that a tailor saw two of the women busying themselves in taking a roll or two of cloth, there was nothing against the accused.

Seargent Harris opposed the application. But the Court after some discussion ordered all the accused woman to be released on bail.

CASE AGAINST CITY SOLICITOR ADJOURNED

The case in which Mr. Kaikushroo Manekji Surveyor, Solicitor, stands charged with aiding and abetting in cheating in respect of a transaction was adjourned to May 18, on an application made to-day by the Police Prosecutor before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, in asking for a postponement of the case, stated Mr. Sorabji Tata, the complainant in the case, had made an application in the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other Court.

The story of how a girl of 11 years of age was tempted to follow a man and part with her earrings and how she finally finding herself deprived of the jewel gave vent to her feelings that attracted a crowd, was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

It was stated by the girl that the suspect offered her sweets, which she accepted. Then finding her amiable he asked her to follow him to Chowpatty and at loneiy place attempted to remove her ear-rings. The girl feeling suspicious of the man when both the ear-rings were removed began to cry. When a crowd began togather round, the culprit took to his heels. On the description of the man given by the girl and a photo of the alleged culprit produced at the 'Police Modus Operandi' Bureau which was identified by the girl, the suspect was arrested and remanded into police custody till the 22nd instant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 55	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

BILL HILLGARDNER FOR BOMBAY

Swimming Expert From America

(From A Correspondent.)

While there are some good teachers for beginners in Swimming in the city, it has been evident in Bombay that there is no one available who is capable of giving expert instruction in Swimming, Diving and general keep-fit exercises for the young and for those who are not so young. It is therefore with great pleasure we announce that arrangements have been made for Mr. Bill Hillgardner to come to Bombay for the purpose of giving instruction in Swimming, Diving, keep-fit exercises as mentioned above also for those who are interested, he will teach hand-balancing, weight lifting and will give to those who need it very beneficial instruction as how to improve the physique by building up muscles or reducing the quantity of unwanted fat.

Mr. Hillgardner left New York on Saturday the 6th instant and will be arriving in Bombay on the 1st June. He is a very well known young man in America and in 1936/37 he was chosen as being the best built man in Brooklyn in the contest held by the R.K.O. theatres. Following this, he made screen tests in Hollywood and he is considered to have one of the finest physiques in the world. In 1938 he was selected as having the finest physique in the Eastern States of America and has won high Awards in British contests. Hillgardner has been invited to enter the World best physique contest to be held in Europe this year. He is a very capable diver and his main interests in life are Swimming, Diving and keeping himself and others really fit. He is not only able to instruct in these fine arts but we learn that he is also able to lecture on them as well. It is likely that Mr. Hillgardner will give individual instruction as well as instruction by classes in this city and those who are interested in keeping themselves fit during the monsoon or who wish to learn Swimming or Diving or have their children taught these fine sports should make their bookings early as there is bound to be a rush for Mr. Hillgardner's services. Correspondence or enquiries until Mr. Hillgardner's arrival may be addressed c/o Messrs. G. C. Dorsett and Co., Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Tibbia College In Bombay

Board Of Management Of Unani College Formed

Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan writes:—

A public meeting of all Unani Medical practitioners and the helpers of the Unani Medical treatments was held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Nurie on the 9th March. A committee of Unani Medical Practitioners was appointed with authority to establish a Board.

That committee met several times at the Hon. Mr. Nurie's residenc. As a result the the following members were selected as members:—

1. The Hon. Minister M. Y. Nurie, Bombay. 2. Mr. Abdul Latif Maskati, Bombay. 3. Mr. Botawala, Bombay. 4. Mr. Mahomedali Dawoodji Dadabhai, Bombay. 5. Mr. Abdurrehman Mahomed Yusuff Agboatwala, Bombay. 6. Dr. Khawja Abdul Hamid Bombay. 7. Mr. S. Mahomedin Chamdewala, Bandra, Bombay. 8. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Bombay. 9. Mr. Ahmedali Abideen Saheb, Madraswala, Bombay. 10. Mr. Mahomedali Allabax, Bombay. 11. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Bombay. 12. Mr. Hakim Sayed Hassan, Mazagoan, Bombay. 13. Mr. Mahomed Taher Khan Saheb, Soha House, Bombay. 14. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Saheb, Bombay 15. Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlvi, M.L.A., Surat. 16. Syed Abdullah Bhagat Saheb, Ghodra. 17. Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Saheb, Poona. 18. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Bombay. 19. Hakim Ahmed Saeed Saheb, Ajmeri, Bombay. 20. Hakim Fazle Rahim Saheb, Bombay. 21. Hakim Syed Ahmed Khan Saheb, Shafaulmulk, Bombay. 22. Hakim Syed Qalbe Husein Saheb, Bombay. 23. Hakim Mahomed Naeem Saheb, Bombay. 24. Hakim Abdul Ahad Saheb, Bombay. 25. Hakim Maulvi Mahomed Yunus Saheb, Bombay. 26. Hakim Shasul Islam Saheb, Bombay. 27. Hakim Fasiuzzama Saheb, Bombay. 28. Hakim Hyder Beg Saheb, Bombay. 29. Hakim Nissar Ahmed Saheb Akrami, Bombay. 30. Hakim Hashamali Saheb, Bombay. 31. Hakim Abdul Hai Saheb, Bombay. 32. Hakim Fasiullah Khan Saheb-Azani, Bombay. 33. Abdul Aziz Saheb Ansari, Bombay. 34. Hakim Moosa Lutfi Saheb, Bombay. 35. Hakim Khoobsingh Saheb, Bombay. 36. Hakim Ali Mahomedkhan Saheb Bombay. 37. Hakim Mahomedali Saheb, Tibbi Dawakhana, Bombay. 38. Hakim Mahomed Massod Saheb, Ajmeri, Bombay. 39. Hakim Aftab Ahmed Khan Saheb, Bombay. 40. Hakim Mahomed Yusuf Saheb, Nazirl, Bombay. 41. Hakim Mahomed Kassim Saheb, Chi Chi, Surat. 42. Hakim Sarfaraz Husein Saheb, Shafaulmulk, Surat. 43. Hakim Hashamali Saheb, Surat. 44. Mahomed Moshin Bahiji Saheb, M.L.A., Uran, Bombay. 45. Hakim Abrar Ahmed Saheb Abbasi, Surt. 46. Hakim Ahmed Miya Saheb, Surat. 47. Hakim Syed Ahmed Saheb, Ahmedabad. 48. Hakim Mahomed Ishaak Saheb, Ahmedabad. 49. Hakim Abdul Alim Saheb, Ahmedabad. 50. Hakim Badre Nizami Syed, Ahmedabad. 51. Hakim Jamiel Ahmed Saheb, Poona. 52. Dr. Shaikh Abdul Gaffor Saheb, Poona. 53. Hakim Abdurrehim Saheb, Poona. 54. Hakim Kalidas Saheb. Poona. 55. Hakim Syed Sajjadali Saheb, Baroda. 56. Hakim Nusratali Saheb, Nasirabad. 57. Hakim Janmahomed Saheb, Malegaon. 58. Mr. Zahidalai Saheb, Khilafat, Bombay.

The Board has already been registered. This Board shall be responsible for all management and arrangement of the College. The financial arrangements for the college are completed. A special deputation will wait on the Government for recognition. The college will start its class from the 15th June.

It is hoped that the Hakims of Bombay as well as others who are out of Bombay and the public in general will help this college by all possible means.

FORFEITURE OF TAMIL NEWS-PAPER ISSUES.

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The issue of the Tamil newspaper, "Swatantran" of April 27, 1939, has been declared to be forfeited by the order of H. H. the Governor under the Press Emergency Powers Act.

Under the same Act a Burmese booklet regarding Buddhism published by the American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon, has also been proscribed, according to notifications published in the Burma Gazette.—United Press.

BASIC SCHOOLS IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, May 10.

It is expected that after July 15, thirty basic schools will be opened in each District and some in each municipality also.

To prepare teachers for these schools, refresher courses and classes being held. Nearly 250 teachers of the Local Boards are attending these courses at each centre. Staff of refresher courses includes L. T.'s who recently qualified from the Basic Training College.

Livestock Improvement

Appeal To Punjab Govt To Stop Export Of Milch Cattle

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The Livestock Improvement Association met recently at Satyanarian Temple Garden, Calcutta under the presidentship of Baba Gurdit Singh and appealed to His Excellency The Viceroy for the improvement of cattle life in rural area by alloting one crore of free pasture land in British India. The meeting urged that the Government of Punjab should stop the export of Pregnant, prime and milch animals to other provinces for atleast three years, as such animals were liable to be ruined in no time with perpetration of the pernicious practice of phooker.

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

That the Livestock improvement Association in their general public meeting earnestly pray to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India for further active and immediate support towards improvement of Livestock in all towns, big and small, throughout British India. As fully considered opinion, the Association strongly recommenus the adoption of the following proposals as measures of vital importance towards improvement of both human and cattle life in rural area:—

That the Government should provide at least one crore acres of free pasture land in British India and that the same may be allotted by a committee of experts.

That steps be devised so that the price of milk and milk-made articles and cattle may be reduced by 30 per cent, so that the same may be within the easy reach of every one. To achieve this, appreciable increase in the number of healthy cattle and provision of necessary fodder are deemed essential.

That agricultural lands be turned to pasture for one year after two years' consecutive cultivation of same. It is expected to prove a great measures of national economy.

ATTEMPTING TOO MUCH RURAL UPLIFT

Prof. Kale's Criticism Of Government's Efforts

(From Our Correspondent.)

Prof. V. G. Kale, the well-known economist and Co-operator, was here in connection with the hearings of the Local self-Government Committee. He gave a discourse here on rural development.

DEBT RELIEF BILL.

Prof. Kale explained the various implications of the rural development programme of the Bombay Ministry. He pointed out the colossal nature of the task Government had embarked upon to implement its promises to the electorate. The very magnitude of the problem made it impossible for any one to foresee as to what precise shape the rural economy of the Province would ultimately take as a result of the new legislation. In their enthusiasm Government were moving hastily and in many direction at once and it had become difficult to see the wood for the trees. He urged the desirability of sending suggestions and criticisms to Government whilst the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill was still on the Legislative anvil. This Bill sought in one sweep to wipe out old debts and to bring the entire agricultural population within the Co-operative-fold.

Considering that the movement now financed only 10 per cent. of the population of the Province, what proposals, the speaker asked, had Government in mind to accommodate the remaining? Was not the alternative system of nominal membership in Central financing agencies opposed to the fundamental principles of Co-operation? What help are central financing agencies going to receive to enable them to bear losses and meet long-term commitments? Will the proposed contribution by Government of Rs. 20 (Twenty) lacs to the share—Capital of these agencies by itself succeed in drawing to them additional deposits from the public of Rs. 100 (Hundred) crores, which is the estimate of the debt to be liquidated?

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Would not Government, taking the cue from Burma, be well advised to render liberal help to the movement and itself bear the brunt of the consequential losses and put enough loanable capital at the disposal of the financing agencies to enable them to balance their position?

In face of unhappy experience elsewhere, would not Government do well to temper academic optimism with concrete data before launching a campaign of Multi-Purpose Societies? In the matter of debt adjustment, what is to be the basis of assessing paying capacity that would not be inequitable in operation?

The Speaker dispelled the prevailing notion that there was no place for Land Mortgage Banks in the new dispensation, but, at the same time he advised Government to make it clear by a clause in the Bill to the effect that those with a sufficiency of assets and repaying capacity will have to resort to Land Mortgage Banks, the intention of the Debt Relief Bill being to relieve only those agriculturists, who are on the verge of insolvency. Some such restriction as to income and assets was clearly necessary in the Bill in view of Government's decision to found five more Land Mortgage Banks.

First L.C.P.S. Examination

List Of Successful Candidates

The following candidates have come out successful in the First L. C. P. S. Examinations according to the results announced by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay:—

Damodar Ganesh Abhyankar.
Mazhuvancherri Varkey Abraham.
Davinder Nath Arora.
Saraswati Vishwanath Aroskar.
Dattatraya Chintaman Badwe.
Kaldipsingh Amarsingh Bedi.
Manishanker Mulshanker Bhatt.
Bhanushankar Chandrashankar Chhava.
Kantilal Chhotalal Dalal.
Markandroy Sundarlal Desai.
Natvarlal Mojilal Doshi.
Anaswya Narayan Gaitonde.
Madhusudan Balkrishna Ghate.
Pandurang Shrinivas Ghatge.
Satishchandra Prabhakar Gorde.
Gulab Waman Gothoskar
Gopikrishna Gupta.
Prem Prakash Gupta.
Shiv Shankar Gupta.
Chouthmal Valchand Jain.
Narharilal Mohanlal Jani.
Badrinath Balavant Joshi.
Ramniklal Dhirajlal Kamdar.
John Keshavlal Kapadia.
Vishnu Ramchandra Kharadkar.
Govind Shrinivas Kokatnur.
Ahmed Ismail Kolia.
Bhawoo Ramchandra Kolthe.
Keshavswarup Devidittamal Kumar.
Pundalik Bhadu Kurkure.
Ganesh Dinkar Lele.
Dattatray Pandurang Mane.
Jethanand Ghanshamdas Mansn.
Homi Dhunjisnaw Marker.
Ambu Nagesh Marulkar.
Prem Narain Mehra.
Jayantilal Mangaldas Mehta.
Joseph Henry Morgan.
Kassam Abhramji Motala.
Krishna Gururao Mulgund.
Martoba Shantaram Nadkarni.
Padmakar Bhaskar Narwilkar.
Venkat Raghvendra Padvidri.
Liladhar Punemchand Parikh.
Hiralal Motilal Patel.
Jashbhai Gordhanbhai Patel.
Kantilal Haribhai Patel.
Maganlal Bavjibhai Patel.
Ratilal Chhaganbhai Patel.
Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel.
Mohomedbhai Sakallabhai Pathrawala.
Vasudeo Dattatraya Patki.
Ishwar Nandyappa Pattan.
Eknath Dhondo Pendse.
Vishvanath Raghunath Purandare.
Hanumant Singh Raghuvanshi.
Krishna Moorthy Ramiah.
Dhundiraj Bhikaji Ranade.
Madhusudan Atmaram Ranade.
Dharamdas Narottamdas Sanghavi.
Jayantilal Punjalal Shah.
Chandrakant Hargovinddass Sharma.
Rajendra Gangaram Shelawala.
Sarojini Samuel Shinde.
Prem Singh.
Khushmanlal Dhanshanker Smart.
Sawarn Lal Sobti.
Ochhavlal Somabhai Talati.
Morarji Bhavan Tanna.
Vishwambhar Hari Tilak.
Hariharray Narmadashanker Trivedi.
Mukundari Manishanker Trivedi.
Mahendra Nanubhai Umarvadia.
Pravinchandra Pranlal Upadhyaya.
Navalkishore Laxmishanker Vaidya.
Sadanand Moreshwar Vaingankar.
Hiralal Dahyabhai Vakil.
Anant Govind Yalgi.
Vasavada Tansukhray Dwarkadas is permitted to keep terms for the final L.C.P.S. Examination.

RESEARCH WORK IN KANNADA CULTURE

Appointment Of The First Board

The Public Relations officer writes:

As recommended by the Committee appointed by Government last year for preparing a scheme for Research work in Kannada Culture, Government has constituted a Board for Research in Kannada Literature to advise Government and in particular the Director of Kannada Research on matters concerning the work of research in Kannada Literature. The Board will consist of the following five non-official members, viz.,

The Principal, Lingraj College, Belgaum.

Lecturer in Kannada, Rajaram College, Kolhapur

One representative of the Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar.

One representative of the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar.

One reputable scholar in Kannada.

The Director of Kannada Research and the Lecturer in Kannada at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, will be the ex-officio members of the Board in addition to the five non-official members mentioned above.

FIRST BOARD.

The Board will be appointed every two years. The following persons are appointed to constitute the first Board for a period of two years from 8th May, 1939.

Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M.A., Ph. D.,

Principal, Lingraj College, Belgaum.

Mr. K. G. Kundangar, M.A., (Bom.), Lecturer in Kannada, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B., representative of the Karnatak Historical Society, Dharwar.

Mr. D. R. Bendre, M.A., representative of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar.

Mr. V. K. Gokak, B.A. (Oxford), Professor of English, Willingdon College, Sangli.

Director of Kannada Research (he is yet to be appointed by Government).

Mr. S. S. Malwad, Lecturer in Kannada, Karnatak College, Dharwar.

MR. MALVAD AS SECRETARY.

The Director of Kannada Research will, when appointed, be the ex-officio Secretary of the Board. Pending his appointment the work will be carried on by Mr. S. S. Malwad, Lecturer in Kannada, Karnatak College, Dharwar, who is appointed ex-officio Secretary of the Board till the Director of Kannada Research is appointed. The Board will elect its own Chairman.

The Board will meet at Dharwar from time to time as may be considered necessary to advise Government and in particular the Director of Kannada Research in the work of research in Kannada Literature. It is required to see that the expenditure sanctioned in connection with the scheme is spent only on the objects for which it is sanctioned and that the research work to be turned out is really first-rate and carried out under proper auspices.

ACTIVITIES IN BARODA

Rural Uplift Centre At Karjan

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Information Officer of the Baroda Government has issued the following summary of some important activities during the month of April 1939.

The outstanding event of the month was the Coronation of His Highness the Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar which took place on 26th April 1939, with religious ceremonies and official durbars.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

On the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar (1) Death sentences of nine convicts were converted to life imprisonment; (2) 92 convicts were released; and (3) sentences of imprisonment of 670 convicts were reduced.

RURAL UPLIFT

On consideration of a scheme for improving the economic condition of the people of Karjan taluka submitted by Mr. Lallubhai Kishorbhai Patel, a member of the Dharasabha, the Government have decided to open a rural reconstruction centre at Karjan in the Baroda district and have sanctioned Rs. 4,000 initial non-recurring and Rs. 10,000 recurring expenditure for the purpose.

INDUSTRIES

To help starting industries a grant of Rs. 500 to the Pipodra Village Industries Society, located at Pipodra in Navsari district has been sanctioned for a period of one year.

The Government have sanctioned the grant of a patent for the improved moulding machine and moulds for manufacturing cement and concrete pipes not extending 16 years in all from 8-1-35 till the Indian Hume Pipe Company continuously works the factory started near Goyagate in Baroda city or any other similar factory within the State limits.

The Government have also decided to investigate the possibilities of introducing eri silkworm rearing, and have appointed one Sericulturist expert from Bihar for a period of one year. Rs. 2,430 have also been sanctioned for this purpose.

DEBT CONCILIATION

The Debt Conciliation Board established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 67 applications in the month of February 1939. Debts amounting to Rs. 9,700 due from 19 persons were scaled down to Rs. 8,292. The percentage of reduction works out to 14.5 per cent.

PARENTS! Give your child Quick energy...with this Modern delicious breakfast

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*
223.26 calories 210 calories
2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

So much energy needed for active play! So little stored in her small body! If her diet lacks quick-energy food, she's in constant danger of fatigue, colds, infections!

Protect her each day with a quick-energy breakfast—delicious KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. A bowful with milk and sugar has more energy value than three eggs!

These crisp delicious flakes are ready to serve — the 30-second breakfast. Sold at all grocers.

Gossage Football Tournament

South Kanara Held

Dull Soccer At The Cooperage

Thursday evening's encounter between the Rovers F. C. and South Kanara—in the second round of the Gossage Cup Football Tournament ended in a draw—each side scoring one.

SCRAPPY AFFAIR.

Extra time was played but failed to decide the issue. The game itself was for the most part a dull and scrappy affair—with S. Kanara having the better of the exchanges.

After the sides had crossed over with a blank card—Adams put the Rovers ahead with a fine angular shot into the far corner of the net (1—0). Soon after Salian—their pivot—equalised for the Kanarese—with a hard 'follow—through.' (1—1). This was the last goal of the match—there being no further scoring despite extra time being played—five minutes each way.

RESULT.
(SECOND ROUND).

ROVERS F. C.	1
SOUTH KANARA	1

THE TEAMS WERE:

ROVERS F. C.—Race, Egerton and, Scott, Hewson and Clarke, Comrie, Betts, Pickering, Adams and Nuttall.

SOUTH KANARA.—Karkera, Mandon and Suvarna, Narayan, Salian and M. Shetty, Bangera, Kookra, S. Shetty, Puthran and Prabhakar.

REFEREE: Mr. Terry.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-30 p.m. Rovers v. S. Kanara (re-play).

5-45 p.m. Young Goans v. Fort Rangers.

Aligarh Give Fine Display

Well-deserved Win Over Transit Section

The touring Aligarh football team made their debut last evening, on the Cooperage ground, with a narrow—but well-merited victory over the local Transit Section. Though handicapped by the absence of two of their 'star' players—one of whom has formerly assisted the E. B. Ry. team (Calcutta)—the Aligarh lads put up a fine show—dominating the exchanges throughout the entire period of the game. This is all the more creditable—considering that it was their first appearance after a long period of 'rest' and that they had, further, to negotiate with completely unfamiliar ground conditions—which—added to the after-effects of the tedious thousand miles from Aligarh—accounted for the poor finishing of the University forwards—which alone was responsible for keeping the score down.

GHAUS SHINES

After a blank first half—Yunus one of the Aligarh anchor-men, playing in his new position as centre-forward—scored the first and only goal of the match with a well-timed angular drive—early on resumption.

Of the University players themselves—most of them figured well, and with a little practice are bound to improve further. Ghaus in particular—gave a positively brilliant display—and with his sound tackling and clever anticipation easily carried off the honours of the evening. For the losers—their pivot and anchor-men were outstanding—effectively repulsing a number of Aligarh attacks.

RESULT:

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY	1 goal.
TRANSIT SECTION	Nil

THE TEAMS:

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY: Akram, Yunus and Saliq, Sardar, Ghaus and Ishaq, Nuttle Dilbar, Amin, Aziz and Rehman.

TRANSIT SECTION: Smith, McAndrews and Gray, McCourt, Watson and Bennett, Grant, Whittaker, Harland, Rexton and Clarke.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretaries Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, write:—

So far, contributions of Rs. 25 or above have been thankfully received from the following persons, firms, trusts, etc.—

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Rs. 1,500, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Rs. 1,000, Messrs. K. J. Cooper, Rs. 500, Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co. Ltd., Rs. 500, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Rs. 300, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Rs. 250, Mr. Ardeshir J. Wadia, Rs. 200, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Rs. 200, Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Rs. 150, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Rs. 101, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Rs. 101, Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt., Rs. 101, Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, Rs. 101, Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayani, Rs. 101, Mr. M. D. Bhatt, Rs. 100, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 100, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Rs. 100, Mr. J. C. Setalwad, Rs. 100, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Rs. 100, Mr. P. R. Bhat, Rs. 100, Lady Luxmibai Jugmohundas, Rs. 100, Lady Hirabai C. Jehangir, Rs. 100, Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Rs. 100, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Rs. 100, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Rs. 100, Mr. M. R. Kulkarni, Rs. 100, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 100, Mr. H. Edwin Jones, Rs. 100, Mr. A. M. Mehta, Rs. 51, Prof. V. G. Rao and Mrs. Rao, Rs. 51, Mr. Thackersey Hirji Nensey, Rs. 51, Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur, Rs. 50, Messrs. The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., Rs. 50, Dr. R. N. Cooper, Rs. 50, Mr. Abdultyeb E. Maskati, Rs. 50, Sir H. P. Mody, Rs. 50, Messrs. Sharp and Tannan, Rs. 50, Mr. P. J. Ghandy, Rs. 50, The Hind Mahila Samaj, Rs. 41, Mr. V. D. Ghate, Rs. 40, Messrs. Mackmillan and Co. Ltd., Rs. 30, Messrs. A. B. Pandit and Co., Rs. 25, Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, Rs. 25, Mr. R. C. Jalundhwalla, Rs. 25, The Oxford University Press, Rs. 25, The Royal Insurance Co., Rs. 25, Mr. G. F. Divadkar, Rs. 25, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Rs. 25, Mr. Jaysinghlal P. Mehta, Rs. 25, Mrs. Motichand G. Shaha, Rs. 25, Total Rs. 7,344.

Govind Sahai Gets Passport For Russia

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Govind Sahai, Secretary to the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, U. P. Government, who was some time ago refused possport by the Government of India to proceed to Russia, has now been telegraphically informed that the Government of India have agreed to endorse his passport for Russia and he may obtain the endorsement from the Bombay Government who have been instructed.—United Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointment

Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge.

Mr. D. Healy, Inspector General of Police, is granted, with effect from the 20th April 1939, leave on average pay.

Mr. L. S. S. Kumar, Economic Botanist to Government, is granted leave on average pay for one month.

Mr. V. M. Chavan, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, is appointed to officiate as Economic Botanist to Government.

Mr. G. P. Patil, Officiating Deputy Director of Agriculture, North Central Division, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, vice Mr. S. B. Jadhav reverting.

Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, Officating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Kaira.

Mr. V. N. Sardesai, is confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge

Mr. C. Bull, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave for one month with effect from the 1st May.

Mr. Shaik Hussain Shaik Kassam, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Rao Saheb V. R. Phadke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted leave on average pay for four months.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, to officiate as Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay.

Mr. A. N. Sane, B.E.S.—Class II, Lecturer in Education, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay, is appointed to the special temporary post in Bombay Educational Service, Class II created at the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Belgaum.

DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE

Mr. V. R. Sonavane, Head Karkun, Sholapur district, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. G. N. Ambavne, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in Thana district.

Mr. R. F. Keith, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona and a Magistrate of I Class in the District of Poona, to be an Additional District Magistrate.

Mr. G. B. Shitole, Assistant Backward Class Officer, to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts.

Mr. S. D. Ambegaokar, to officiate as Honorary Physician, St. George's Hospital.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil, to be Honorary Assistant Physician, J. J. Hospital and Tutor, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

(2) Mr. J. G. Parekh, to be Honorary Assistant Physician, J. J. Hospital and Tutor, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. R. Sivaramakrishnan, an Assistant Accounts Officer, in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted leave.

Mr. R. N. Kelkar, a senior Accountant in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been apointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Tans In Todi 8-20 News In English 8-30 Orchestral Hits 8-45 Four Bhajans.

12-30 p.m. A I R Trio 12-40 Vinayak Rao Harshe 12-54 Songs from Talaq 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding Ninth Lesson 1-25 A Naat by A I R Vocalist 1-30 Music 3-30 Naats & Qawwali 3-45 Alam-I-Yas 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Bazm-I-Hayat 6-0 Gayanacharya Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze 6-30 Jaltarang Solo 6-40 Vinayak Rao Harshe 6-50 Shamsuddin 7-0 Call to Business Enterprise (Gujarati) By Prof. C. N. Vakil 7-15 Radio Orchestra 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Review of Films In Bombay 8-0 Gayanacharya Mamkrishnabuwa Vaze 8-25 Tyacha Dhanda (Marathi) 8-40 Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, 12th May 1937 (B B C) 8-55 Local News and Anouncements 9-0 News In Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Rosalie Castle: Vocal Recital 9-45 Maneck Bhagat: Pianoforte Recital 10-0 British Symphony Orchestra 10-10 Gretel Sommer: Violin Recital 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As In Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,830 kc/s)

6-0 Children's Hour 7-0 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1 9-35 Radio Movies 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Recitation From Quran 7-45 Naat-I-Rasul 7-50 Banne Khan And Party.

1-30 p.m. Your Selections 6-10 Radio Orchestra 6-20 Banne Khan Qawwl & Party 6-40 Rafiqubai 6-55 Ata Mohammad 7 Ramzan Khan 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 Mary Queen of Scots By Pitam Sinha 8-15 Rafiquabai 8-30 Hirabai Barodekar 8-45 Banne Khan Qawwl & Party 9-35 Agnosticism & Atheism by Prem Chand 9-50 Ramzan Khan 10-5 Rafiqabai 10-15 Banne Khan Qawwl & Party.

Delhi—II Programme

31-3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8.30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m. Amritsar Listener's Choice 1-44 Song and Dance

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As In Delhi 1 6-20 Ramzan Khan 6-45 Instrumental Duet 6-50 Banne Khan Qawwl & Party 7-15 Rafiqubai 7-30 Recorded Variety 7-45 Ramzan Khan 8-0 to 9-50 As In Delhi 1 9-50 Symphony Concert.

Delhi—III Programme

19 62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As In Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As In Delhi 2 8-0 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Anwarabai of Amritsar 6-20 Instrumental Duet 6-25 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 6-45 Kishan Lal 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 7-50 Anwarbai of Amritsar 8.10 Sindhi Songs 8-2. Ravi Ke Kinare 8-45 Kishan Lal 9-30 London: A By Victor Kiernan 9-50 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 10-10 Anwarbai of Amritsar.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Gramophone Records 12-30 p.m. Vocal Recital 12-50 Music 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-40 Dadur-Biye 2-0 Variety 5-0 For Children 6-0 For children 6-40 When Sun Goes Down 7-30 A.I.R. Players Present 8-30 Siddheswar Mukherjee 8-45 Spiritual Fulfilment of India in Rabindranath 9-30 Sushila Sen of Monipur 9-50 Biren Mittra 10-5 Pankaj Kumar Mullick.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.93 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 7-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1 7-30 Dhirendra Ch. Mittra 7-50 Sheila Sarkar 8-5 Dhirendra Ch. Mittra 8-15 Geetasree Santilata Banerjee 8-30 A.I.R. Players Present.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Kumari Kirtan Club 6-10 Ali Akbar Khan 6-30 Qaisar Jahan 6-55 Khawaja Hasan Nizami 7-5 Ali Akbar Khan 7-15 Ghulam Sabir 7-40 Rahmat Ali 7-50 Kumari Kirtan Club 8-0 Reference Your Letter, 5 8-15 Ghulam Sabir 8-30 Ali Akbar Khan 8-45 Qaisar Jahan 9-40 Ghulam Sabir 9-55 Pageant of Urdu Poetry: Dagh 10-5 Ali Akbar Khan 10-15 Qaisar Jahan 10-30 Sanjh Sawera: (Ehsan.)

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Shrimati K. V. Sitabai 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 D. Muthumani Iyer Vocal 6-30 B. S. Raja Iyenger: Vocal 7-15 Paper for Gold: (Tamil) by N. Sivaraman 7-30 Varudhini 8-30 B. S. Raja Iyengar: Vocal 9-20 Trade Barriers, by F. E. James 9-35 Papa R. Venkatarama Iyengar Gotuvadyam.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Sripada Pinakapani 6-0 Purana Kalakshepam 6-15 Multi-Purpose Societies 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 Night at the Ballet 9-53 Lotte Lehmann: Soprano 10-0 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Casual-Like 8-0 Dust 8-30 Famous Marches 9-10 Just off Piccadilly 9-30 News 9-45 B. B. C. Midland Orchestra 10-20 Sports News.

Poor Standard Of Refereeing

By Playfair

If consistency is really a 'virtue' some of our local referees are bound to give the 'Keeper' of the Keys a lot of thinking!

Earlier in the present Jepsen Tournament—we had occasion to comment on the 'brain-wave' which prompted one of these 'game-regulators' to go out of his way by attempting to demonstrate on the field that six remains six whether you divide it into parts of 3 and 3 or into parts of 1 and 5! How did it matter in the least if one half of the game went for 20 minutes longer than the other half—the sixty minutes are still there?

There have been some instances when ignorance of rules was betrayed. It's high time that the sponsors of local tournaments realised that 'shirt-sleeves' and a 'whistle' do not make a referee. Brans' are a necessity.

MANUFACTURE OF AERIAL BOMBS

Reconstruction Of Cossipore Gun Factory

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The construction of two new sections in the Cossipore gun and shell factory for manufacture of aerial bombs and machine gun parts to be used in air planes, has, it is understood, been taken in hand by the authorities.

A portion of the existing shell factory will be converted into the two new sections.—United Press.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum, says a notice issued by the Manager of the Reserve Bank of India.—A. P.

CRICKET CLUB PRESIDENT REBUKES F. A.

Why Football Association Trespass On Cricket At End Of Season?

Reference to the Football Association as "not a very sporting organisation" was made by Sir Charles Hyde, President of the Warwickshire County Cricket Club, at the annual meeting of the club at Birmingham.

"I hope we shall have better gates, especially on Saturdays," said Sir Charles. "It is unfortunate that the Football Association, not a very sporting organisation, should trespass on cricket at the end of the season, when football has seven months in which to play."

Warwickshire, said Sir Charles, had some fine batsmen, and they had every hope of a successful season.

"I also hope that now wickets are less prepared cricket will be more exciting," he added.

WARWICKSHIRE'S SHARE IN TEST MATCH PROFITS.

Reporting that, owing to their share of Test match profits, the club had a net surplus of £665, instead of a loss of £1,343 Dr. Harold Thwaite, the Hon. Treasurer, said that in the last 16 years Warwickshire had paid nearly £18,000 in entertainment tax. Losses of over £11,000 had been incurred in eight of those years.

SADHU VASWANI IN CITY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sri T. L. Vaswani reached Bombay this morning on his way to Colombo where he reaches on the 14th morning. Vaswaniji goes to Colombo in answer to call of Pan-Asian Conference for Peace and International Fellowship.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

Lusitanian "B's" Tale Of Woe

Young Sports' Flattering Win Over Depleted Side

With the decision last evening of the only remaining quarter-final—the last four sides left to contest championship honours in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament—are in that order—Metropolitan "B," B.C.P.A.C., Parel Sporting and Young Sports.

MARGIN FLATTERS WINNERS.

The last mentioned team earned the right to contest the second semi-final with Parel—at the expense of a depleted Lusitanian's second string. Their four goals—all scored in the earlier half through Gardner, D'Penha, L. Fernandes and D'Penha—certainly flatter the winners—for even though the Lusitanians fielded only nine of their regular second team players—they had much the better of the exchanges in the latter period of the game—and if the absence of two of their 'star' performers hadn't demoralised the losers' quintette—the Young Sports wouldn't have had such smooth sailing

M. FERNANDES BRILLIANT.

In fairness to the 'hetrogeneous' lot it must however be said that they gave an impressive display and with a highly enterprising quintette backed up by a sound half-back trio—they are quite capable of causing the biggest upsets. For the Lusitanians M. Fernandes was outstanding—with his lightning solo wing sprints and accurate flank passing.

Apart from the occasional scoring efforts—the game itself was throughout devoid of any real interest. The Lusitanians—handicapped greatly by the absence of two of their 'best'—were inclined to play in a subdued vein—and this added to the poor refereeing tended to make the whole affair an object lesson in monotony—the final whistle coming as a great relief, to the literally exasperated' spectators.

RESULT.
(QUARTER-FINAL.)

YOUNG SPORTS	4
LUSITANIANS "B"	Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:

YOUNG SPORTS.—B. Fernandes, Pereira and Vaz, Calvolho, Cohen and D'Souza, D'Mello, Gardner, Murzello, D'Penha and E. Fernandes.

LUSITANIANS "B".—Mendonca, Borges and—,—, M. De Souza, and V. De Souza, M. Fernandes, A. Fernandes, Rodrigues, E. Fernandes and S. Pinto.

(Two players didn't turn up).

UMPIRES: Messrs. Critchell and P. D'Souza.

To-day's Match

(FIRST SEMI-FINAL).

5-15 p.m. B.C.P.A.C. v. Metropolitan "B"

NOTE: The rates of admission have been doubled for the semi-final and final matches.

Bengal Club Cup League

GROUND SIVAJI PARK MAHIM

13th May Times of India S. C vs. Y.M.C.A. (B) Time 4-50.

13th May Matunga Athelic vs Young Muslims Fc. Time 5-50.

14th United Young S. C. vs. White Star Fc. Time 4-50.

14th Bengal Club vs. Khatar Sports Time 5-50.

GROUND ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE GROUND PAREL.

14th May St. Xaviers College vs. Crocodiles Time 4-50

14th May Young Goans S. C. v Y.M.C.A. (A) Time 5-50.

16th May W.I.A.A. S. C. v. Burma Shell Fc.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Sanchits :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co. 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani St. KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 21, 1358
Parsi: Adar 9, 1308
Hightide: 5-55; 18-24
Lowtide: 0-34; 11-44
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m.

Third M.B., B.S., Examination Results 2 p.m.

Saturday, May 13.

S S Viceroy of India with London mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University: F.E., S.E. (Civil, old and new); S. E. (Mechanical and Electrical) B.E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical) Examination results, University Building, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO ASSEMBLE AT POONA

The Government of Bombay, will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 5.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION, KALYAN

The annual general meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Kalyan Branch will be held on the 13th May, 1939 at 6 p.m. near "D" Cabin Kalyan Station.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. T. E. Streatfield Secretary, Captain L. Feinhols, Surgeon, Captain F. D. Richardson, Captain G. D. Chetwode and Captain P. Arkwright Aides-de-Camp returned from Yellapur on Thursday.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).

An ordinary general meeting will be held on Friday, 12th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution Room, at the above address when Mr. N. V. Modak will give a lecture on "Sewage Disposal" Part II.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per S.S. "Luxmi" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 13th and 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 14th instant.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

The election of office-bearers of the Girgaum District Congress Committee for the current year was held on Thursday evening when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. R. K. Prabhu; Vice-President Mr. R. S. Padbidri and Miss Heera Bhatavdekar; Secretaries, Dr. P. S. Nair and Mr. S. Kalyanpur; Treasurer, Mr. Kelkar.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has arranged an excursion to "Mhud" island, opposite Versova, on Sunday, May 21, 1939. The party will leave Andheri Railway Station at 6 a.m. and return at 6 p.m.

Mama Phansalkar, celebrated amateur musician of Kolhapur fame, will entertain the party to light Indian music.

Those who intend joining the party are kindly requested to pay a subscription of Re. 1/8 only to the Secretary, at the "Students' Call" office, 21 Dalal Street, Bombay, 1, on or before the 16th of May, 1939.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Valley of the Giants". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"No Parking" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Stolen Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Time as usual
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Flirting with Fate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Husband and Friend". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Time as usual.
WEST-END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CONTESTS & STENOGRAPHERS' EXAMINATIONS

Under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, the above Contests will be held at Bombay and the Examinations will be held at Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Bhusaval and Ahmedabad on 2nd July 1939. For particulars write to Mr. R. D. Sule, Bombay Secretary, Thakur Blocks, Nowpada, Thana.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH—NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association is prepared to pay the fees of a certain number of deserving students studying in Colleges or undergoing any professional training, as well as of nurses under training in hospitals. The Scholarships are available for Bombay students only.

Forms of application can be had from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Lady Jerbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "The Cliff", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, 6. Or Mrs. Francis Low, Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, 6.

PAREL BRANCH OF THE G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

Preparations for the Annual General Meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union Parel Branch are complete. Now the annual general meeting is to be held not at R. M. Bhat High School but will be held at Bhavsar Kshatriya Mahajan Wadi Hall Parel opposite G.I.P. Railway Parel Workshops on Sunday the 14th May 1939 at 5 p.m. All members are earnestly requested to be present. At the annual general meeting following agenda will be considered.

1. Adoption of the Report of the Work during the period under report.
2. Election of office-bearers for the current year
3. Consideration of grievances of Railway Workers in the jurisdiction of the branch.
4. Consideration of the resolutions passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.
5. General grievances of Railway workers and consideration of programme for strengthening the Union.

THE LAUGHING WEEK COMMENCES TO-DAY AT THE

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
That mammoth-mouthed Clown prince of funsters is Here!

HEAR the gay marching songs of the Bandit's "MATE" and "EL BANDELLERO"

SEE....

STEFFI DUNA dance a torrid rumba with JOE E. BROWN

Its all Grand and Glorious Fun!

EROS

OPENS TO-DAY

Daily 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Ph. 22519

An Exquisite Romance of Twins in love with the same man.

EXTRA! Philharmonic Orchestra of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Suburban need for an up-to-date Talkie House which was long felt is now realised by the building of Bandra Talkies, which is centrally situated along the Ghodbunder Road, having the asset of both the road and railway service.

The opening of the Talkie House is to take place on May 14, and the opening ceremony is to be performed by Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District.

The building is built at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees having the best sound and projecting equipment.

Seating accommodation has been very carefully arranged and every seat offers a clear vision of the screen.

Our Wardha Letter

PRESIDENTSHIP OF NAGPUR P. C. C.

Three Candidates: Bajaj Not Contesting

(From Our Correspondent.)
WARDHA, May 8.

Last evening a meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee was held at Wardha when there was a keen contest for the three seats of cooption. Out of 17 names 12 withdrew and after the voting Mr. Ambulkar, Mr. Shrikrishnadas Jaju Pleader (of Maharashtra Charka Sangha and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan (advocate, Nagpur) were declared elected. A split between Mr. Pannalal Deodia and Seth Punamchand Rauke of Nagpur was, it is learnt, visible yesterday.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT.

It is learnt that Mr. S. K. Jaju, Seth Punamchand Rauke, Mr. N. S. Deshmukh (vice-President) and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan (of the non-Brahmin Party) will be the contestants for presidentship of P.C.C. as Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is now in Jaipur as State Prisoner present President, has, it is reported, declined to offer himself as a candidate. Efforts are being made to get Mr. S. K. Jaju elected unanimously. Seth Punamchand, it is said, is losing his hold on his followers, and so his chances are reported to be remote unless he or Mr. Pannalal patch up differences. This may have reaction on Nagpur District Council and Municipal politics.

LITERACY DRIVE.

It is learnt that Mr. Karandiker Pleader, Vice-President of Wardha Municipality is arranging for driving out illiteracy from Wardha Town. He is getting good response.

COMMERCE MEMBER IN CITY

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member of Government of India, arrived yesterday morning. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Messrs Purushotamdas T. Mehta and Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta. He left for Simla last evening. He had informal discussion with the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

BASSEIN VICTORY DAY

Bi-Centenary Celebration

The Bi-Centenary of the seize of Bassein will be celebrated in the specious pandal erected in the Fort of Bassein on Friday the 12th and Saturday the 13th instant. Rajaratna General Nanasaheb Shinde of Baroda who is arriving in Bassein on the 11th instant will preside over the occasion and Rajaratna Prof. Manikrao who will also grace the occasion, will preside over the Physical Demonstrations. All are cordially invited to attend.

PROGRAMME.

Friday the 12th May.—
7-30 to 8 a.m. Running Race (Flag hoisting competition) Flag Salutations.
8 to 10 a.m. Sports.
3 to 6 p.m Meeting, Speeches by prominent guests and historians.
6 to 7 p.m. Sports.
8 to 8-30 p.m. Illumination and fire works.
8-30 to 11 p.m. Physical demonstrations by the Bordi High School boys Prof. Manikrao to preside. Ballads, Kirtan etc.
Saturday the 13th May:—
6-30 to 10 a.m. Sports, wrestlings, etc.
3 to 5 p.m. Swimming Competition, (Bassein channel).
5 to 7 p.m. Prize distribution ceremony.
7 to 8 p.m. Illumination, Fire works etc.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.043 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.1 degrees 0.8 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.6 degrees 1.3 (below normal)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6250 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13hrs 27mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 10th May 1939

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 11.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Temperature		Rainfall		
	Max.	Min.	Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st April	Difference to normal.
Agra	110	81	—	—	—0.4
Amraoti	111	80	—	—	—0.4
Akola	111	82	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	104	77	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	101	83	—	—	—0.3
Ahmednagar	104	75	—	0.7	+0.3
Ambala	111	78	—	0.4	—0.5
Allahabad	111	79	—	0.4	+0.2
Benares	110	71	—	—	—0.3
Bareilly	109	77	—	—	—0.4
BOMBAY	90	78	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	92	71	—	6.4	+3.9
Bhopal	105	77	—	—	—
Baroda	106	74	—	—	—
Belgaum	100	66	—	0.4	—1.6
Bahawalpore	108	69	—	—	—0.4
Bijapur	107	76	—	0.5	—0.3
Bellary	107	80	—	1.4	+0.1
Bhavnagar	107	74	—	—	—0.2
Chittagong	87	78	T	6.2	—2.4
Calcutta	93	72	1.5	3.5	—0.4
Cuttack	110	80	—	0.2	—1.7
Cawnpore	112	80	—	—	—0.3
Calicut	89	80	—	8.7	+3.1
Colombo	85	77	0.3	22.9	+9.6
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	99	83	—	0.5	—0.5
Cochin	85	79	T	15.8	+8.9
Dehra Dun	103	75	—	0.3	—0.7
Delhi	110	80	—	—	—0.5
Dehra I. Khan	107	79	—	0.6	—0.3
Desa	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—1.1
Fort Sandeman	90	65	—	1.0	—0.3
Gorakhpur	106	82	—	0.1	—0.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	106	83	—	0.9	—0.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	109	77	—	—	—
Indore	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	110	83	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	109	72	—	—	—0.4
Jacobabad	109	75	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	104	77	—	—	—0.2
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	93	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	68	56	—	6.4	+0.1
Khandwa	109	80	—	—	—0.2
Lucknow	111	80	—	—	—0.5
Ludhiana	110	73	—	0.4	—0.7
Lahore	110	71	—	0.1	—0.6
Lyallpur	108	75	—	—	—0.7
Multan	109	75	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	89	70	—	6.9	+2.7
Madras	96	80	—	5.2	+4.6
Marmagoa	87	79	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	107	74	—	—	—0.3
Mussoorie	84	65	—	0.5	—1.2
Mahableshwar	89	69	—	0.7	—1.0
Murree	79	60	—	2.9	—2.2
Mount Abu	86	67	—	—	—.04
Masulipatam	94	84	—	0.1	—0.7
Mandalay	99	83	—	0.7	—2.1
Mangalore	91	82	—	5.0	+3.0
Meerut	—	—	—	—	0.6
Mercara	83	66	—	1.5	—2.3
Nagpur	111	87	—	0.3	—0.5
Ootacamund	73	54	—	5.9	+0.7
Patna	104	79	—	0.1	—0.5
Peshawar	101	71	—	0.7	—1.6
Poona	102	68	—	0.1	—0.5
Pachmarhi	98	77	—	—	+0.4
Port Blair	86	71	1.3	7.3	+1.7
Quetta	76	50	—	1.1	—
Ranchi	101	75	—	0.5	—1.1
Rawalpindi	101	75	—	1.8	—0.6
Rangoon	95	77	0.7	4.9	+0.2
Ratnagiri	87	78	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	101	72	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	108	75	—	0.9	—0.4
Srinagar	86	53	—	2.6	—2.0
Sholapur	111	77	—	0.4	—0.2
Shillong	70	56	0.7	2.4	—7.1
Simla	80	64	—	1.4	—1.3
Surat	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Salem	97	79	—	7.0+	3.7
Trichnopoly	100	79	—	5.8	+3.2
Trivandrum	80	76	0.2	13.6	+7.2
Vizagapatam	92	84	—	—	—1.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Weather Report

POONA, May 11.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through the extreme north after causing light scattered showers in Northwest Frontier Province. The monsoon has weakened in southeast Arabian sea, while advance is occurring in south of Bay of Bengal. Rainfall occurred locally in Bengal with a few showers in Malabar and Bihar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Jalpaiguri two inches; Port Blair, Calcutta one and half; Purnea, and Shillong three quarters; Barisal, Jessore and Darjeeling half; Berhampore, Narayanganj, Parachinar Trivandrum one quarter:—A. P.

Non-Congress City Fathers Walk-out

Discussion On Compulsory And Free Primary Education In 'A' 'C' And 'D' Wards

CONGRESS PARTY'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

DISCUSSION ON A RESOLUTION MOVED BY MR. I. S. PATEL FOR APPLYING FOR SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT FOR ISSUING A NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE "A", "C" AND "D" WARDS WAS MARKED BY TUMULTUOUS AND ANGRY SCENES AT THE MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ON THURSDAY.

MR. B. N. KARANJIA, MAYOR, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

Non-Congress Members Walk-out

Before votes were taken on the resolution, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, made a short statement on behalf of the members of the Opposition and staged a walk-out with most of the members of the non-Congress camp. He stated that although they were more keen on the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in all the wards they could not associate themselves with the resolution.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, however, voted for the resolution and Mr. B. G. Parulekar remained neutral. The resolution was carried.

MR. DONDE'S AMENDMENT

Moving an amendment, that a deputation should go and wait on Government to clear the position in regard to the higher financial obligations of Government, Mr. M. V. Donde pointed out the difference between his amendment on a similar resolution on a previous occasion and the present one. He pointed out that no High Court ruling had been given in the case of the wards where free and compulsory primary education was proposed to be introduced. He thought that the Corporation should not go headlong or rush into any move without making themselves sure about their financial position. The Corporation had blundered several times in the past and he thought it should not do so again. Government should bear a fair share of its obligations.

Dr. G. R. A. Sheik seconded the amendment.

Mr. I. S. Patel opposing the amendment stated that Mr. Donde had taken up a different position from the one he had adopted in the Schools' Committee.

Mr. Donde: You have not understood the position.

Continuing Mr. Patel said that the total liability for the first year which the Corporation had to bear was Rs. 88,000 and the maximum liability for the whole scheme was Rs. 1,48,000. When the Corporation was spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees in other matters, he asked whether the proposed sacrifice was a great one. Further, the door for future negotiation with Government had not been bolted. He regarded Mr. Donde's motion as a dilatory one and he appealed to the Muslims to support his (Mr. Patel's) resolution as it would confer benefits on them too.

MR. PATIL'S AMENDMENT

Mr. S. K. Patil moving an amendment seeking to introduce primary education in January 1940 instead of June 1939 in the three wards stated that it was essential in the first instance to bind themselves irretrievably to the move and then approach Government for larger grants. If the resolution was not passed, the object of the whole scheme might be defeated as parents might migrate from ward to ward and the decision to introduce the scheme might remain on paper only. Therefore immediate introduction of free and compulsory primary education in all the wards was necessary.

With regard to the point raised by Mr. Donde, he promised him on behalf of the Congress Party that his Party would bring a resolution in June next with the object of approaching Government for further grants. The resolution might not be couched in the manner in which Mr. Donde had drafted but certainly a resolution with the same object would be brought forward by the Congress Party. He assured the House that it was not merely a promise but a commitment.

Dr. Jethalal Vora seconding the amendment stated that there was a change of vision with the changing Government which was not like the one in the past.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar on behalf of the workingclass in the city supported the resolution of Mr. Patel. He thought that it was not for the minority to complain about finances and that it rested with the majority in the Corporation to shoulder the responsibility.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala supporting Mr. Donde's amendment observed that Mr. Nimbkar was only a pseudo worker. He was only an intellectual labour champion. Anybody could speak as a representative of labour and even he (Mr. Sabavala) could do so. (Cries of "ho,", "ho" and "God save the Labourers" from Congress benches).

After explaining the amendment, Mr. Sabavala remarked that it was easier for the Congress Party to bring pressure to bear on Government to give more grants to the Corporation in view of the changed circumstances.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved another amendment seeking to ask for sanction from Government notwithstanding the continued default of Government to bear its due and agreed share in the increased expenditure for free and compulsory primary education.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar on a point of order stated that the word default would mean legal default and stated that the point had been decided by the High Court of Bombay.

Mr. Mehta replied that it was only moral default and that his noun should not be tacked on with an adjective (laughter).

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then opposing the resolution stated that it constituted a complete "volte face" on the part of the Corporation. He protested against the resolution because it sought to save the face of a defaulting Government. Ten years ago the same members who took a different attitude were now singing a different tune because they were the creatures of Government and nothing more than automatons.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas rising on a point of order stated that the remarks were not true.

Mr. Mehta: What is the point of order.

Mr. Jamnadas: I have stated the point of order. We are the representatives of people and not the creatures of Government.

Mr. Mehta: That is not a point of order, but a point of disorder.

Mr. Jamnadas: It all depends upon one's taste.

Mr. Mehta continuing stated that he should be protected against the disorderly conduct of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and should be allowed to continue his speech in peace (laughter).

'BRIGANDAGE' BY GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor asked him to continue his speech.

Continuing Mr. Mehta stated that Labour was not with that resolution because no worker would be with the act of brigandage on the part of Government. The resolution was a fraud and an imposition. He appealed to the Opposition not to bring in any amendment because it meant breaking their heads against a stone-wall. He unqualifiedly opposed the resolution not as a protest against the introduction of the free and compulsory primary education but as a protest against the spree on the part of Government.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the resolution of Mr. Patel stated that the issue was simple and should not be confused. If it was conceded that free and compulsory education was to be given to all the wards in the city, then the resolution should be accepted.

MR. NARIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman thought that the Opposition could be classified into two groups, the one influenced by a sincere desire to have free and compulsory education in all the wards and at the same time to get more grants from Government but the other offered obstructive tactics to delay reforms. He, as one in the minority had suffered in the past from the capitalist majority consisting of persons like Mr. Sabavala.

He thought that Mr. Donde, on the other hand, might be under a delusion. He stated that sanction of Government was to be first secured. Negotiations might take another five years and the much needed reform might be delayed. They had already waited for twenty years for such a reform.

With regard to the position taken up by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Nariman pointed out that Mr. Mehta had begun by supporting the principle of the resolution. It might be that after the Mayor gave his ruling that he lost all his bearing and then opposed the entire resolution.

He appealed to those members who moved amendments to realise the implications of their move. For the last 15 years it had been their experience that members like Mr. Sabavala used to give only lip sympathy and made no real contribution towards the carrying out of any reform.

Closure was then moved and accepted. Poll was demanded and it confirmed the previous decision of the House.

After Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and some others staged a walk-out, the resolution was put to vote and carried.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji then moved for the adjournment of the House till May 15 (Monday) and the House adjourned.

New Loveliness overnight

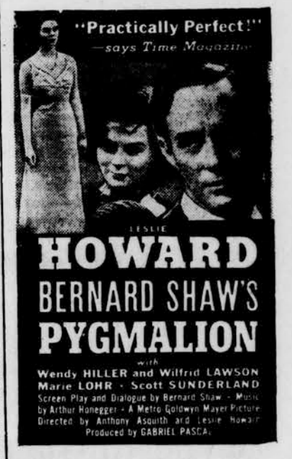
You can literally wake to new loveliness each morning if you assist Nature in her plan to keep your skin always fresh and clear. Remember "muddy" and dull complexions are due to minute particles of worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Nature needs your help to clear the dried-up skin away, and here is the best way to do it. Just get from any Store or Bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

2ND BIG WEEK


"Practically Perfect!"
—says Time Magazine
LESLIE HOWARD
BERNARD SHAW'S
PYGMALION
with
Wendy HILLER and Wilfrid LAWSON
Marie LOHR · Scott SUNDERLAND
Screen Play and Dialogue by Bernard Shaw · Music by Arthur Honegger · A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
Directed by Anthony Asquith and Leslie Howard
Produced by GABRIEL PASCAL

REGAL
TO-DAY—LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LORETTA YOUNG · WARNER BAXTER
WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

FUN, MUSIC, WIT, ROMANCE!

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1939

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

Press reports from various parts of the country show that the prohibition movement is progressing most satisfactorily. Wherever prohibition is already in force, its good results have been acknowledged even by those who were sceptics before. There is a clamour everywhere for the rapid extension of the reform, and this is particularly true of cities where the evils of liquor are graver and more conspicuous than in rural areas. Every Congress Government is extending pretty fast its dry areas so as to ensure complete prohibition in about three years from now or five years from the acceptance of office by the Congress. The progress would have been more rapid still but for the financial difficulty of replacing the liquor revenue.

The Sind Scheme

It is most pleasing to note that even in a province like Sind, which is not administered by the Congress, a Committee appointed by the Government has recommended a scheme of complete prohibition in seven years. In some respects the scheme is rather overcautious, perhaps on financial grounds. But allowance must be made for the fact that the party or parties in power did not pledge themselves to an early and rapid prohibition programme. It also appears that the parties exaggerate the practical difficulties of enforcing prohibition. The Committee, however, suggests that the actual difficulties will be much fewer than at present apprehended. An interesting feature of the Sind scheme is that, unlike the Congress schemes, which enforce complete or nearly complete prohibition in selected areas, it treats the whole province alike, restrictions being progressively put in kinds of liquor and drugs and the facilities for their sale. Some features of the scheme may well be adopted by Congress Governments, especially the immediate prohibition throughout the province of charas and ganja.

Daring Reform

As regards the progress in our own province, it bids fair to rank first and foremost in the country when Bombay City and suburbs are proclaimed dry. The vast bulk of the population of the city is looking forward to this righteous and daring reform with hope and pride, and hundreds of men and women are coming forward to help Government. Liquor interests are no doubt putting up a fight against prohibition. But it is interesting to note that, feeling ashamed to seem to seek profit from the ruination of numerous others, they are misleading many people by giving their campaign a communal turn. It is, however, a libel on any community to say that its welfare is bound up with the drunkenness of the people. In so far as wine is widely believed to be necessary for any religious or semi-religious ritual, Government have already promised that its use for such purposes will be duly permitted. The great Parsi community as a whole should beware of earning an unenviable notoriety because of the misdoings of the liquor interests among them. The Parsis should be among the first to hail the advent of a great reform which is conducive to perfect purity in mind and body.

The Russian Demand

There is no doubt that serious attempts are being made to clear up misunderstandings between Russia and Britain. And it is a happy sign that while explaining to the House of Commons the British Government's position Mr. Chamberlain took care to display a spirit of almost friendliness towards Russia. He explained one point clearly, namely, that "it was no part of Britain's intention that the Soviet should commit themselves to intervene irrespective of whether Great Britain and France had already, in the discharge of their obligations, done so." This means that the Russians are not expected to go to the assistance of Poland or Rumania alone. But this is not the real misunderstanding. The vital question is a different one. Britain and France desire that Russia should undertake the obligation to support them if they are involved in honouring the guarantees given to Rumania, Poland and Greece. But what about the other States? What happens if, as the Tass Agency statement says, "the Soviet Union were likewise drawn into military operations in fulfilment of the obligations it has undertaken with respect to *some other States* in Eastern Europe"? (our italics.

The position at present apparently is that Britain and France would want Russia to help them in protecting *their proteges* but if Russia were involved in protecting those whose security she might have guaranteed against Axis aggression, Britain and France would not be bound to help her. Surely this is not reciprocity but a one-sided arrangement. If it is honestly desired to resist Axis aggression as such, it is absurd to limit obligations to only three States and it is equally absurd to expect Russia to agree to it. What logic and honesty both demand is the pooling of obligations. This in its turn means, in terms of practical endeavour, what the "Izvestia" suggests: a comprehensive system of guarantees based upon a united front of Britain, France and the Soviet.

Political Prisoners' Day

In pursuance of the last A.I.C.C. resolution urging a country-wide agitation for the release of old political prisoners still detained in jail, the Congress President has fixed the 21st of May as the Political Prisoners' Day, when the release of such prisoners is to be demanded at public meetings all over the country. There are many such prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab, but as their release is a matter of principle which the Congress as a whole has espoused it is appropriately an all-India issue. Lest the principle should be misunderstood it may be made clear that the Congress does not suggest that political offences should not be penalised at all. What is demanded is that, in view of the inauguration of the new Constitution, the prisoners who were jailed virtually for agitating for Reforms should now be given a chance to rely mainly on peaceful and constitutional methods now available for the achievement of further reforms. It is a sound principle already partially accepted by non-Congress Governments. And its fuller recognition will be facilitated by the pursuit of strictly non-violent methods for the attainment of all political and social ends.

Pygmalion

By D. F. Karaka

Everyone is asking everyone else: "Have you seen Pygmalion?" From all accounts it is the picture of the week. If a general vote was taken it would probably be the picture even of the month and the year, but I didn't like Pygmalion even though I may be in a minority of one.

There is no doubt that Pygmalion is one of those pictures one must see, even as Hitler's speech is one of those speeches one must read. It does not follow that either will come up to one's expectations. There is bound to be a certain amount of curiosity aroused about the picture. It is a Metro-Goldwyn picture, shot in London, directed by Antony Asquith and Leslie Howard and produced by the French genius Pascal. Add to that the fact that the plot is based on a Shavian drama and that the screen dialogue is written by the old man himself and you have your curiosity sufficiently aroused to go and see it.

But it is disappointing because Shaw cannot and has not been successfully translated on the screen. There is something about a Shaw play which protrudes too much on the cinema screen. There is too much shouting against middle-class morality and middle-class contentedness which runs through all Shaw's plays, which reminds you too much that it is not Eliza's father, Mr. Doolittle, the garbage man turned respectable after a Five-Pound note, that is talking, but G B S. himself. It takes you back from the story to the study of the author and you can see him before you with his beard and his grey hair preaching preaching as he has always done. It may be alright in a Constable publication, but seems out of place in an M.G.M. production.

* * * *

The acting varies very much from the brilliant to the very mediocre. But it is essentially English acting, except perhaps that of Wendy Hiller. It is the sort of acting which is too sure of itself and which has always been the weakness of the English stage. One could not help feeling that Leslie Howard after having had a little discussion with Antony Asquith has just walked over on to the stage in front of the camera and said his lines. You can almost see the microphone hanging over his head—metaphorically speaking. You can hear the director shouting: "Silence".

The Colonel among the smaller parts attracted one's attention. He is, as Prof. Higgins says: "Cheltenham — Harrow — Cambridge!! and India!!! Well, I think Mr. Bernard Shaw didn't get him right this time. For there was too much continental politeness about the Colonel, which you would seldom find in such a combination which culminates in a Colonelship in India. No sir, you just can't make a continental aristocrat from an English Colonel. Foreign office, may be with his black turned-up felt that from Scots, but not the army in India.

Likewise too the guffaw of laughter which met with the remarks of the Professor when he said: "No, you shall marry an Ambassador. You shall marry the Viceroy of India." Why? Because Wendy Hiller is not the kind of girl that would marry a Viceroy or shall we say that we can't quite conceive of Vicereine as a flower girl from Covent garden. No, Mr. Shaw, the dialogue is weak in parts.

* * * *

Leslie Howard did not quite convince me. He seemed to be more a caricature of Professor Higgins rather than Higgins himself. From an actor of his calibre it was a disappointing performance. He could not be both the leading actor and the part-director. He tried to dominate the picture too much and one felt as if he had arranged it that way. His scenes with his mother were some of the weakest pieces of acting that has come from Leslie Howard. It looked as if he was relying too much on his past successes—in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "Stand-in."

The cast as a whole was not fit for the screen. It was a typical English theatre cast, transplanted to Eistree or wherever it was. This recent tendency to adapt stage players to the screen is deplorable. Marie Lohr, a brilliant actress on the English stage, should never have been allowed to face the camera. The result is that they all look like amateurs —the whole bang lot of them.

But I will not say that of Wendy Hiller. She saves this picture with some really good acting. She holds out the promise of turning out to be a good screen actress one

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

Problems Of Hyderabad

The Muslim Point Of View

From A Correspondent

I

While the Congress is engaged, directly or indirectly in organising people's movement for responsible government in some of the smaller States like Limbdi, Rajkot, Dhenkanal and others, it has found but little time to examine the complex problems of the biggest and historically the most important State in India—Hyderabad.

The importance of this can be gauged from the fact that the territory over which the Nizam rules is larger than the combined territory of Spain and Portugal or Norway and Sweden, its population larger than many of the European nationalities which are members of the League of Nations. Within the State there are feudatories whose annual revenue is larger than the revenue of Rajkot and Limbdi put together. And these feudatories can trace their descent to a period that covers the rise and fall of Moghul and Maratha and very nearly the British Empires in India. The annual revenue of the State is larger than that of some of the new-born provinces over which Congress rules to-day; its population is larger than that of some of them; its problems—because of the complex composition of its population and its deep-rooted historic traditions—more baffling than those facing any of the British Indian provincial ministries.

Religious Tolerance

What are the problems of Hyderabad? In order to understand them it is necessary to go into the population composition of the State and its economic condition.

Hyderabad is an inland State, including within its territory people from at least three different provinces—Karnatak, Maharashtra, and Andhra. From the viewpoint of religious affiliation the Hindus predominate in the State, constituting 86 per cent. of the population. In spite of the fact, however, that Muslims have been ruling over this predominantly Hindu territory, the State has until recently been singularly free from Hindu-Muslim riots and squabbles which have disgraced the record of some of the British Indian provinces.

This is not because the Hindus and Muslims there are better human beings than their co-religionists elsewhere or more tolerant than others, but because though the rulers have been Muslims the rule itself has deep roots in Hindu social structure of Hyderabad.

Many of the State dignitaries and feudatories are Hindus. More than this, almost all the village officials in thousands of villages holding their posts as a matter of hereditary right are Hindus. Almost the entire business, trade, commerce, banking and other fields of economic activity are under the control of Hindus and rooted in them. And thus they form the back-bone of the State. It is this fact, combined with the traditional policy of religious tolerance, which explains the remarkable phenomenon of Muslim princes ruling over predominantly Hindu territory for well over 600 years. It is obvious that if the State were to be so foolish or ill-advised as to indulge in anything like the religious persecution of which one hears so much these days, Hyderabad would have met the same fate that the Portuguese met when they attempted to practise religious fanaticism in this country and were, in consequence, wiped out from this land. It is also obvious that if the Muslims of Hyderabad were to carry on the economic exploitation of the Hindus as such they would have been faced with the same resistance and bitterness as the British are meeting to-day in British India at the hands of Indians. It is, therefore, clear that though Hyderabad has a hundred problems—social, political and economic—religious intolerance and oppression is not one of them.

Savarkar's Charge

The fact that Muslim rule has continued over that land for over 500 years, coupled with the other fact that the Muslims constitute less than 14 per cent. of the population—Portuguese Goa had 90 per cent. Christians at the end of less than a hundred years' rule—is enough to refute the charge of religious persecution. Yet a leader of the position of Mr. Savarkar declared in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session last November:—

"The most fanatical and outrageous treatment to which the Hindus have been subjected for years in the Nizam State, with a definite policy of extirpating them as a religious, cultural and political entity and turning the State entirely into a Muslim one is so well-known as to render any more proof as ridiculous an excess as to try to show by candle what is obvious in broad daylight."

Expanding on the same theme the Mahasabha President said:—

"Every dawning day brought news of Moslem riots, assaults, looting of Hindu bazars, murders of Hindu leaders, dishonouring of Hindu women, forced conversions of hundreds of Hindus to Islam. The whole atmosphere was rent with shrieks of the tyrannized Hindus in the Moslem State."

How did Mr. Savarkar manage to form such a distorted picture of the state of affairs in Hyderabad? From where did he get his

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

The Only Way

The Japanese are implementing in right earnest their openly declared determination to clear foreign interests in China out of the "Imperial Way". Outrages against the rights and duties of Britain and the United States are being perpetrated daily without the slightest regard for "protests" that have been made with nauseating frequency. According to the latest reports another British steamer was detained by a Japanese destroyer in the Yangtse delta and forced to unload her cargo of pigs. Secondly armed Japanese are alleged to have abducted five Chinese from a restaurant in the Shanghai International Settlement. These outrages constitute a flagrant challenge to Foreign Powers and can be answered only in one way if these Powers lack the courage to face Japan directly. That way is to render that assistance to China which is her due and which is an accepted obligation of the Powers.

Will They Be Just?

The British Government appear to have decided to state their policy on Palestine next week. And the Labour Opposition, whose professions of socialism and sympathy for the rights of backward or otherwise less fortunate peoples exclude the Arabs from their benefits, are already preparing to oppose the contemplated proposals. From this report it would appear as if the British Government had after all decided to do justice to the Arabs. But it would be an optimistic anticipation. The fact is that the "Socialists" of Great Britain want Palestine to be converted into a completely Jewish State. They stand four-square by the Zionist demand and anything less than that demand is unacceptable to them. Thus the British proposals, while denying the Arabs, their rights, might yet incur the hostility of the Labour Party because they fell short of full surrender of Palestine to Jews.

Motion Picture Congress— And After

The first Indian Motion Picture Congress has concluded its first session in Bombay and cynics are asking if the expensive and spectacular show that was held on the Reclamation ground was worthwhile and whether it would really achieve anything. Such an attitude is unfair to a new enterprise. The biggest achievement of the Motion Picture Congress was that it was held at all The sponsors of the Congress can congratulate themselves on having brought together on one platform for the first time rival producers, distributors, exhibitors, artistes and even film journalists. Organization, even loose and elementary, is the first step to industrial planning on rational lines. The Indian film industry has hitherto suffered from too much individualism and speculative enterprise. If even a little measure of co-ordination between the producing concerns results, the Congress will not have been held in vain. One of the concrete instances in which such co-operation will prove fruitful, as Mr. Satyamurty suggested, is the production of Indian films for the foreign market. Will the requisite large-sighted patriotism be forthcoming from our producers?

Need For Better Working Conditions

One of the outstanding results of the Motion Picture Congress is that not only the distributors and exhibitors, representing the capital, but also the artistes and techniciens, representing the labour, in the film industry have organized themselves into associations which, we hope, will ultimately evolve into genuine Trade Unions even as studio workers have organized themselves in Hollywood. The condition of employees in Indian Studios is far from enviable. While there is almost a general complaint of irregular salaries, low wages, tedious working hours, and lack of provision for accident insurance and compensation, some studios are even guilty of irregular payment of wages. The Indian Motion Picture Congress will have served a useful purpose if it results in better working conditions for studio workers.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Dogs that bark at night often bite the dust.

* * *

If a thing doesn't seem possible it is sure to occur.

* * *

A thoroughgoing egotist is usually devoid of the sense of humor.

* * *

The hand that rocks the cradle can seldom throw a brick to hit anything in sight.

* * *

Practical Christianity is the kind a man has who doesn't allow it to interfere with his business.

* * *

The average political orator who howls about the independent life of the farmer doesn't know an ox yoke from a horse collar.

作作-a-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

PARIS, May 11.

Reports are reaching Paris of great military activity in Albania, particularly in the South where the Italians are said to be constructing extensive military works

—Reuter.

* * * *

The South African Minister of the Interior has declared that he would not hold a Round Table Conference but would be pleased to receive a begging delegation from the Government of India, provided further that the number of supplicants is confined to two or three.

We think the Government of India should humbly and gratefully accept this gracious offer on behalf of the people of India. The solidarity of the British Empire and Empire patriotism both demand it.

* * * *

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald announces that a statement regarding the British Government's future policy in Palestine will be issued shortly.

This is a fair intimation. And, we hope, Mr. Jinnah will be ready to meet the announcement with a stinging denunciation of, and a grave warning to—the Congress.

* * * *

Talking of Mr. Jinnah, we learn from a Lahore report that the Muslim League has opened a London office with Syed Waris Amir Ali.

The name sounds distantly familiar. Why?.....

Yes, We've got it. Syed Warris Amir Ali, a prematurely retired I.C.S. officer was a very prominent and vigorous associate of the late Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Michael O'Dwyer in their gallant fight against Indian seditionists. Liberals, Leaguers, etc., etc.

We congratulate Mr. Jinnah on rediscovering him. The Muslim League couldn't have made a better and more appropriate choice of its representative.

* * * *

Asks a leader of British Jewry, criticising the proposal to settle Jewish refugees in British Guiana: "Instead of asking us to plough sands in tropical wilderness why does not the Colonial Office open the gates of Palestine?"

Yes, of course, why not?

We quite agree. The British Government mustn't do things by halves or rather four-fifths—one fifths. They must not stop at pushing the Arabs into the out houses only. They must drive them and forthwith across the compound into the Dead Sea.

The Arabs will be very useful there. They will, of course, not be able to plough the waters but they will certainly enrich the mineral deposits.

* * * *

Apropos of His Holiness the Pope's peace move, the Left Press in France shows "some misgivings on the question of Poland's territorial independence."

It would, because Godless, property-less materialist as it is, it cannot see that Poland's territorial independence is as nothing compared to protecting the security of her soul against the Bolshies by handing it over to the Nazis and Fascists.

* * * *

Hitler Hawks Guarantees

—A local contemporary

And thus realistically represents the Nazi Eagle.

* * * *

A Right journal of Paris scolds Moscow because to demand "a formal alliance in return for help to Poland and Rumania is to put a price so high as to risk the chance of success."

Of course, of course. To rescue others is a sacred duty of Russia. But to expect to be helped if necessary, in return! Why, it is sheer extortion, quite indefensible and intolerable.

* * * *

A man dashed into the fire station. He was tremendously excited, and burst out with: "I am sorry to interrupt you all, but my wife has disappeared again."

One of the fireman looked up. "That's too bad," he sympathized, "but why tell us firemen? Why not notify the police?"

The intruder stook his head. "I don't dare tell the police," he explained.

"I told them the last time she disappeared—and they went out and found her!"

Col. Ghadiali's Challenge To Parsi Community

ALCOHOL NOT ENJOINED BY ZOROASTER

Munshi On Govt.'s Determination To Go Ahead With Prohibition

A large audience peacefully listened to Col. Dinsha Ghadiali, delivering the third of a series of lectures organised by the Bombay Government Prohibition Propaganda at the Sir C. J. Hall, on Thursday evening, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai presiding.

The meeting terminated on Thursday without any untoward incident. Despite picketing, nearly fifty Parsis were present in the Hall.

Col. Ghadiali observed that it had always been his great aim in life to work for the eradication of all narcotic poisons in the shape of alcohol, bhang tobacco etc. He had been working for prohibition for 45 years.

IN AMERICA

He was sorry to say that America, the richest and the most civilised nation was addicted to drink. People there spent millions of dollars on poisonous stuff instead of utilizing that amount for things which made life longer and happier. It made his blood boil to see that more than 2,400 million dollars were spent by U.S.A. every year on alcoholic drinks, which corroded the body and soul of a person. In 1909, 23,400 people died of typhoid in one of the states. In the same State, alcohol poisoning was responsible for one lakh deaths during the year.

The effect of alcoholism, continued the speaker, was very bad on national efficiency and national growth. Alcoholism not merely destroyed a person's mental efficiency and physical health. The worse of it was that the progeny of the alcohol addict was bound to contract any one of such diseases as nervous disorder, epilepsy, rheumatism etc. A nation could hardly prosper with a generation consisting of diseased persons and criminals. One great cure for diseases and crimes was the total abolition of alcoholism and other narcotic stuffs.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION

In 1917, the Colonel proceed, the Medical Association of the U. S. A. passed a resolution stating that alcohol was not in the least necessary for the treatment of diseases. The Association affirmed that alcohol was a drug and therefore physicians should refrain from prescribing it for medicinal purposes. Influenced by this authoritative opinion, the Federal Government introduced Prohibition in the U. S. A. But unfortunately the experiment ended in a failure.

WHY IT FAILED

The Colonel asked why the experiment to chase out the demon of alcohol did not succeed in America. The main cause of the failure, he said, was the half-hearted support and sychophancy of those officials who directed the prohibition policy. The officials were dishonest and were not above corruption. The result was that they preached what they did not practise. They satisfied their craving by smuggling bottles of liquor, in spite of their solemn prohibition pledge.

WINE BOTTLES IN SENATE HOUSE

The Congress of U. S. A. passed the Prohibition Law. But underneath the Senate House were discovered a hoard of wine bottles! A Congressman was openly exposed in the public as a bootlegger. Even the President of the U. S. A. indulged secretly in drinking.

Another cause of the failure of prohibition, said the Colonel, was the organisation of gangsters and bootlegger's who were financially supported by the liquor merchants Money was spent like water to foster the rule of gangsters who carried on illicit trade underground. The wine merchants also bribed the officials and some Congressmen with a view to defeat prohibition.

The Federal Government did not take adequate action to enforce the Prohibition Law. The rule of the gangsters became widespread and bootlegging increased.

The vested interests finally succeeded in bribing votes for the Democratic Party which promised to anul prohibition, if elected to power. The Republican Party was defeated in contest with the Democratic Party which formed the Government with Mr. F. Roosevelt as a President of the U. S. A. the prohibition experiment ended.

CHALLENGE TO PARSIS.

Proceeding the Colonel observed that prohibition was in the highest interest of a nation. It was a pity that the Parsis opposed the Bombay Government's policy of total prohibition. He challenged the Parsi community to convince him that Zoroaster recommended the use of alcohol in religious ceremonies. He had studied his religion well but nowhere in the "Gathas" he could discover any injunction enjoining the use of alcohol and praising it. It was merely fresh grape juice that the scriptures referred to. "It is a downright insult to Zoroaster," he said, to say that he enjoined the use of alchol for religious purposes."

It was the duty of the Parsis, he continued, to support the Congress Government in the noble cause of eradicating the drink evil. The Parsis should not forget the hospitality they received from the Hindus when they landed in India more than a thousand years ago. To support prohibition was to redeem this debt of gratitude they owed to India. In fact, by helping the cause, they would raise the status of their community, intellectually, morally and economically.

The success of prohibition in India, he concluded, would depend upon the integrity and honesty of those who were entrusted with the task of execution. He paid a tribute to the self-sacrificing spirit of the Congress Ministers and hoped that they would strain every nerve to make prohibition a glorious success and thus contribute to the real welbeing of the down-trodden millions.

The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

ROWDYISM CONDEMNED

The President addressing the gathering said that nobody could doubt the benefit which prohibition would confer on the people, after hearing Col. Ghadiali's instructive discourses.

Condemning the scenes of rowdyism enacted on the last two occasions, Mr. Desai said such ugly demonstrations by a few Parsis did not add to the dignity of their community.

MALICIOUS LIE

It had been said that prohibition was introduced with the deliberate intention to destroy the Parsi community. This story, Mr. Desai asserted, was a malicious lie concocted by the vested interests. Such tactics would not intimidate the Congress. Prohibition would come not a minute too late.

Hardly ten per cent. of the Parsis were supported by the liquor trade and, therefore, it was utterly wrong to say that the community would be annihilated by bringing in prohibition.

Mr. Desai continued, "I regard all those who are against prohibition as my brethren. I request them to come and show our mistake by peaceful argument. If we could find our mistake, we shall be prepared to rectify it and compensate for it. But every thinking person will agree with me that goondaism will never serve their cause."

The conditions in America, he said, differed from those in India. In the first place there were no millionaires in the liquor trade in India. Secondly India's cultural and civilisation were propitious for the successful operation of the prohibition policy. There was no doubt that the experiment would end triumphantly. The success of prohibition in India would be a beacon light to the world.

Concluding Sjt. Desai made a fervent appeal to the people for their active co-operation with Government.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi apologised on behalf of the city to Col. Ghadiali for the vulgar abuses showered upon the Colonel. It seemed so long as the Congress Government functioned, civil liberties would be maintained. It would not allow a handful of goondas to prevent a Parsi gentleman from exercising his right to express his views. When Dadabhoy Nowroji and Sir Phirozshah Mehta carried on a campaign for the eradication of the opium trade, the Hindu vested interests did not ask for compensation nor did they indulge in filthy abuses.

From August 1, said Mr. Munshi, prohibition would come to force. So long as there was one follower of Gandhiji existing, prohibition would remain in India.

ANGLO-FRENCH SOLIDARITY

Daladier On Soviet Participation In Common Work Of Mutual Assistance

PARIS, May 11.

"France is determined as long as necessary to resist all tests aimed at weakening her moral resistance," declared M. Daladier in the course of an important statement in the Chamber. He added, Anglo-French solidarity was closer and more confident than ever and it remained the basis of French policy that they would not allow it to be weakened by intrigue or by odious lying propagandas.

"We consider the participation of Soviet Russia in the common work of mutual assistance essentially desirable. The Franco-Soviet Pact of 1935 which remains in force shows that Soviet's participation on equal reciprocal footing forms one of the fundamental ideas of our diplomatic action."

M. Daladier added, if certain divergencies still existed regarding the form of agreement between the British, Soviet and French Governments, there had been from the beginning of the conversations an agreement on fundamental matters namely on the necessity for safeguarding the higher interests of peace by common action.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

After stating that France was working for the conclusion of guarantee agreement with Turkey with the object of ensuring peace in Eastern Mediterranean. M. Daladier referred to National Defence and said that they were not thinking of reducing military measures, but rather of reinforcing them, if beyond the French frontiers certain massive mobilisations were maintained for 1939 alone they must devote over fifty milliards francs to safeguard the nation.

Some people hope that France, invincible when united, might allow herself to become demoralised by alternation of threats and promises of peace. If they desire just and equitable peace we are ready to make it. If the blow is aimed at peace they will have a taste of the weight of our arms. If they are trying to weary us out between Peace and War, we have the necessary time on our hands. Neither force nor ruse can do anything against France."—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF FRANCE

President Lebrun's Message

PARIS, May 11.

The confidence of France faced by "a future which is still uncertain" was stressed by M. Lebrun in a message to the Chamber and Senate on the occasion of the opening of his second term of presidency.

He declared, "France intends to pursue at home in tranquillity her work of social progress, but no one must doubt her unshakable determination to support her rights with necessary force.

There is no sacrifice to which she is not prepared to consent. France is working with the tenacity born of confidence in her destiny. Causes of France's confidence lie above all in a feeling that she is strong in land, sea and air armies."—Reuter.

Syrian High Commissioner Becomes Ambassador

PARIS, May 11.

At a meeting of the Ministers M. Bonnet presented the text of a decree whereby the High Commissioner for Syria receives the rank of Ambassador.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUMANIAN PROTOCOL

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Oliver Stanley announced the signature of the Anglo-Rumanian Protocol providing for promotion of mutual trade primarily through normal commercial channels.

Among the provisions are a guarantee of facilities under the export credits Scheme for Rumanian purchase of United Kingdom goods and British purchase of 2,00,000 tons of next Rumanian harvest at world Prices. The text will be published tomorrow.—

Italy's Latest Naval Strength

ROME, May 11.

Admiral Cavagnari, Under-Secretary of the Navy, stated in the Chamber Fasci that Italy would soon have four battleships of 35 thousand tons, four modernised battleships of 26 thousand tons, 19 large cruisers, 12 smaller fast cruisers, 60 large destroyers, 70 torpedo boats and over a hundred submarines.—Reuter.

After a long talk between Signor Mussolini Count Ciano and M Markovitch, the Duce and Prince Paul had a private conversation for 40 minutes.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANE CRASHES IN FRANCE

BESANCON, May 11.

A German plane crashed and caught fire in a field a mile from the village Villers-Souschalamond in eastern France during a thick fog.

Bodies of two young Germans in civilian clothes were found near the wreckage.—Reuter.

Royalties And Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, May 11.

The Government has altered the original intention of adjourning Parliament throughout Their Majesties' visit to the dominion to a shorter adjournment during the royal visit to Ottawa.

Mr. Mackenzie King said it was impossible to complete the business of Parliament in time for prorogation by the King but elongated sittings would enable the business to be cleared shortly after Their Majesties leave Ottawa.—Reuter.

MUNITIONS SUPPLY CONTROL

CANBERRA, May 11.

Mr. Casey, Minister for Supply has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives establishing a department to control the supply of munitions and the development of defence resources for five years.

The Bill provides for the control of profits on private manufacture of munitions.

A complementary Bill for a national register of males between 18 and 65 has been introduced by the Minister of Defence Brigadier Street.—Reuter.

WARSAW TALKS IN BR. & FR. PRESS

LONDON, May 11.

Col. Beck's interview with M. Potemkin—the first he has had with the Soviet Minister since he visited Moscow in 1934—is given great prominence in British and French Press.

This development runs Mr. Chamberlain's clarification of the Anglo-Soviet consultations a close second in the news columns.

The cordiality of their talk following as it does M. Potemkin's roundabout return to Moscow from Ankara Via Sofia, Bucharest and Warsaw is emphasised and it is widely assumed to have an important bearing on the current anti-Aggression moves in Europe in which Britain, France and the Soviet, leading the eastern European states, are taking so large a part.

The "Daily Herald's" Warsaw correspondent even reports that Poland is ready to conclude a separate alliance with the Soviet providing directly for Soviet as well as British and French help in the event of aggression. The belief that Baltic problems may have been reviewed during the Warsaw talks does not escape the attention of the London press.

In this connection, it is interesting that some diplomatic correspondents, speculating upon the Soviet's reply to the British counterproposals, feature the belief that Russia wishes for an extension of the guarantees to her Baltic neighbours, particularly to Estonia and Latvia.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett of the "News Chronicle" does not believe that any such request would be rejected out of hand by Britain.

RUSSIAN MILITARY AID FOR TURKEY?

The Paris paper, 'Lepoque' commenting on the tightening of the rapprochement between Warsaw and Moscow says that in order that it be transformed into an alliance, it is simply necessary for Britain, France and Russia to agree together. Finally, with the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish negotiations imminent, the "Daily Express' carries a report that Turkey has agreed to accept Russian military aid for the defence of the Balkans.

Col. Beck went to Moscow in 1934 to sign the extension of the Polish-Soviet non-Aggression Pact to 1945.—Reuter's Special.

YUGOSLAVIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Neither To Join Nor Go Against Axis Powers

BELGRADE, May 11.

Political circles consider that Yugoslavia will not commit herself for or against the Rome-Berlin axis as the result of Prince Paul's Rome visit.

Public opinion is emphatically against joining the axis, while strategic and commercial considerations prevent Yugoslavia from declaring against it.—Reuter.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN ALBANIA

Italians Busy On Extensive Military Works

PARIS, May 11.

The general impression here is that of continuing the detente, and it is believed that the firmness shown by the democracies has given the totalitarian powers food for reflection.

Hopes are felt in political circles that an agreement with Russia will soon be reached.

Reports are reaching Paris of great military activity in Albania, particularly in the South where the Italians are said to be constructing extensive military works.—Reuter.

GOERING GOING TO SPAIN

BERLIN, May 11.

A communique regarding Marshal Goering's visit to Spain says that Marshal Goering has accepted an invitation from the Hamburg-America line to participate in the maiden voyage of the liner "Huascaran" in the Mediterranean.

He is now sailing aboard the "Huascaran" in the western Mediterranean, and will return to Berlin from an Italian port in a few days. It should be noted that the communique neither confirms nor denies the report that Marshal Goering will attend the victory parade in Madrid.—Reuter.

Goering's Appeal To Women

BERLIN, May 11.

Field Marshall Goering has issued an appeal to all women to support his new A. R. P. drive, an intensive campaign for which is being held this week.—Reuter.

EXPELLED FROM POLAND

WARSAW, May 11.

It is announced that the authorities have expelled 13 Germans from the Polish frontier zone of Posnan on charge of spreading false rumours and disloyalty.

Two women were expelled from the frontier zone of the Polish corridor for illegal activities against the state while six Germans were sentenced at Lodz to two months imprisonment for attempting illegally to cross the frontier in Posnan district.—Reuter.

Lithuania To Follow Peace Policy

WARSAW, May 11.

General Rasztikis in an interview declared that Lithuania must pursue a policy of neutrality but she was determined to defend her independence.

He added that he found a complete understanding of this policy in Poland.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

LONDON, May 11.

The raising of a certain question by two delegates when an agreement was all but achieved was responsible for a further meeting to-day of the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council.

It is understood Sugar required to fill the existing deficiency amounting to about 200 thousand tons is available in Cuba and while the present conversations are going on behind closed doors, it is believed the Committee is endeavouring to secure general agreement for the release of a large part of Cuban surplus.

Other countries, however, are demanding compensation for the large additional quota which would thus be granted to Cuba and the committee is confronted with the task of finding an equitable formula.—Reuter.

GENEVA, May 11.

It is learned the League Council meeting due to be held on May 15 has been definitely postponed for a week for enabling Russia to be represented by M. Potemkin, who will thus have an opportunity to converse with Lord Halifax and M. Bonnet.—Reuter.

Soviet Offer For Anti Aggression Front

FANTASTIC REPORTS RIDICULED

Moscow For Reciprocity Pact Of Mutual Assistance

MOSCOW, May 11.

RIDICULING REPORTS ATTRIBUTING TO THE GOVERNMENT A DEMAND FOR DIRECT MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, "IZVESTIA" SAYS THAT THE SOVIET HOLDS, "IF FRANCE AND BRITAIN WANT TO CREATE A BARRIER AGAINST AGGRESSION IN EUROPE AND A UNITED FRONT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE CREATED PRIMARILY OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE SOVIET AND POLAND, AT LEAST OF BRITAIN FRANCE AND THE SOVIET, THESE POWERS BOUND BY A PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY, SHOULD GUARANTEE TO OTHER STATES IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE, THREATENED BY AGGRESSION.—Reuter's Special.

No Deadlock In Anglo-Soviet Talks, Says "Times"

LONDON, May 11.

The present state of negotiations between Britain, and Russia as indicated in yesterday's Moscow communique and Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons form the subject of editorials in all the leading morning newspapers.

"The Times" says that Mr. Chamberlain's communication makes it clear that if some small misunderstanding seems to exist in Moscow there is nothing that really resembles a deadlock. The Soviet anti-aggression scheme which is more comprehensive and more rigid in Mr. Chamberlain's words than the British scheme raised difficulties which the British Government wished to avoid but negotiations have gone far and have shown no divergence whatever between the two Governments on the principle that violent aggression must be forcibly resisted.

Herr Hitler now never makes a speech without talking of need for greater living space for the German people. Poland is an immediate obstacle to the prosecution of this policy and Russia and Britain are equally concerned with preventing its accomplishment.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it can now be regarded as well-established that the Sudden dismissal of M. Litvinoff does not pretend a departure by the Russian Government from collaboration with the western powers in resisting aggression. Indeed evidence points the other way.

M. Molotov seems if anything more anxious than his predecessor to hasten matters to a conclusion. Mr. Chamberlain's statement ought to clear away difficulties and facilitate an agreement at an early date.

The "News Chronicle" says the Premier's statement should allay the fears of the Soviet not in past unjustifiable in view of post-Munich tendencies that Britain and France would be quite prepared to see Russia embroiled in a war with Germany and then leave her "to hold the baby".

The "Daily Herald" says on the facts as related by Mr. Chamberlain it is clear that misunderstanding and suspicion still cloud Anglo-Soviet relations.

Russian suspicion is based on the weakness and wrongness of British foreign policy fortified by British unwillingness to enter into a full alliance with Russia. One straight way of killing the suspicions is to make the alliance, not merely asked for by Russia but demanded by the urgency of international situation. There is no deterrent comparable to it to prevent war.—Reuter.

PLEBISCITE FOR DANZIG

WARSAW, May 11.

An apparently inspired article in the "Express Poranny" states that an attempt at one-sided solution of Danzig as rumoured by a Danzig declaration of desire to return to the Reich is destined to failure.

It adds that if it is desired to arrange a plebiscite in Danzig, it should be indicated that the plebiscite should be first held in Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.

BLUM TALKS TO BRITISH LABOUR

LONDON, May 10.

M Blum had a heart to heart talk with Labour leaders at a dinner given to him by Mr. Attlee at the conclusion of which, it was stated, that discussion ranged over the whole international situation and interchange of opinion on Military policy.

Complete agreement existed on the paramount need for cordial co-operation among peaceful powers as the surest way to prevent war.—Reuter.

JUBILATION IN NAZI PRESS

BERLIN, May 11.

Anglo-Russian relations are the chief preoccupation of newspapers.

Premature jubilation based on the belief that Anglo-Russian talks have reached a deadlock is countered by a sober article in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" which says that negotiations will unquestionably continue and it is too early to forecast the probable outcome. The significance of the Russian announcement consists in the fact that it reveals to the full extent the dangerous aspect of encirclement manoeuvres of the British Government.

It must be realised that the Soviet in its official statement had in no way refused to give Rumania and Poland guarantees and did not oppose as such the British demand that Russia should engage to supply military aid to Britain and France in case of an East European conflict.—Reuter.

Ciano Receives French Ambassador

ROME, May 10.

Count Ciano received the French Ambassador M. Poncet for an interview to-night.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Moving Atoms

The days when scientists have to take to pieces a new composition, in the same way as a little boy breaks up a clock to discover the ticking, will soon be left behind, for the new science of crystal-analysis with X-rays is dealing with all manner of everyday problems, and giving us astonishing answers.

A metal such as copper in the process of manufacture may be drawn or rolled; or a special steel may be put through some kind of heat treatment. The method of manufacture and the materials used are now known to the scientist as soon as the object has been photographed, because the film shows the arrangement of the atoms.

Wonderful as all this sounds, the basis of this new discovery is simple Nature has provided almost every substance with a wonderful crystal structure in which the atoms are arranged in marvellous order. The new X-ray photography can tell in an instant whether a pearl is real or cultured; why one of two paints identical in composition, stands the weather well and the other does not; the reason for some steels losing their magnetism more quickly than others.

A tiny tube of glass or celluloid is filled with a material, and upon it is directed a narrow beam of X-rays of as nearly as possible a single wavelength. Around the tube is arranged a photographic film in a light-tight box. A crystal is formed by the continued repetition of a small unit pattern, in which the atoms are arranged in some regular formation. Each arrangement registers a perfectly separate and characteristic pattern on the sensitive film after exposure to X-rays, and the rays are reflected from the 'planes of atoms and focused as lines or patterns on the surface of the film.

No New Licenses For Asiatic Traders

Anti-Indian Bill Stiffened By Union Assembly

CAPE TOWN, May 11.

IN The Union Assembly during the committee stage of the Asiatics Bill the first clause, which extends protection hitherto afforded to Asiatics who are illegally occupying premises in proclaimed areas until 30, April 1941, was approved.

Mr. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, moved an amendment to clause 2 which prohibits the grant of certificates for issue to Asiatics for new trading licenses in Transvaal until May 1 1941 except with the Minister's permission.

Mr. Stuttaford said that his amendment included hawkers' licenses in the protection afforded by clause 1.

Unlike general dealers' licences hawkers had to take up new licences every year and the clause as it stood would prohibit a hawker from continuing his trade once his present licence had expired. The amendment, he added, would not prevent old licences from renewing.

Mr. Stuttaford's amendment was approved as was an amendment proposed by Mr. B. J. Schoeman for the addition of two sub-clauses which would prevent hiring of licensed premises by a European to an Asiatic and would also prohibit European nominees from obtaining certificates of licences on behalf of Asiatics.

The Bill as reported with amendments and the report stage is set down for to-morrow.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Hofmeyr exempting Asiatics from having to obtain new licences due to a change in personnel except where a European was involved or the nature of business changed was defeated by 76 votes to 11.

Mr. Hofmeyr moved an amendment stipulating that an Asiatic should not occupy premises which has been occupied by a European. In other words a vacant land might be occupied by Asiatics.

He said that the clause as it stood would not allow Asiatics to take advantage of the municipal housing scheme for Asiatics. This amendment was also rejected and the remaining clauses of the Bill were approved with certain technical amendments introduced by Mr. Stuttaford and Mr. Schoeman.—Reuter.

State Medical Students' Fees

Dr. S. K. Vaidya's Representation To Bombay Government

II

The following are extracts from a 2nd representation submitted to the Premier, the Government of Bombay, by Dr. S. K. Vaidya with regard to State students' fees in the medical colleges of Bombay:

I beg to submit the following further Views and Resume in elucidation of points discussed at the interview you were good enough to give me on 24th April 1939.

FACTS

1. There are 563 States, Big and Small, in India.

2. There are 19 Big Salute States and 132 Small Non-Salute states, in the Bombay Presidency area.

3. The 'Eight Seats' set apart for extra provincial students are OPEN TO PURCHASE by any of the 563 States plus Ten other British Indian Provinces.

4. There are no facilities of study of Medicine in States in the Bombay Presidency area, as there neither medical schools nor colleges.

5. While the Government spends for students per head per year Thousands of Rupeees for the upkeep of Colleges and Schools and necessary Hospital accommodation, the Presidency proper student pays Rs. 201 only.

No student rich or poor is asked to defray 'this' full Quota of cost.

6. Even the Rs. 1,000 fee instead of Rs. 201 would not cover the actual cost per student, while the BURDEN on the Parents is FIVE FOLD, which is 'unbearably heavy' in a poor Country like India and particularly the Country and Rural State India.

7. While the Government spends lacs of rupees per year, they will realise only Rs. 6,400 per year for the Eight Seats at Rs. 799 per head.

This amount is so ridiculously low in comparison to the actual total amount being spent for Medical Education, that as a practical economic measure, it is negligible. While,

BAD POINTS

(1) It emphasises the differentiation and distinction between State-India and British-India.

(2) It gives the power of nomination to the States.

(3) It gives the power of dismissal at any stage, to States.

(4) Even if States are asked if they would like to nominate a Student found eligible by merit, it yet gives the power to the States of not allowing a student to be admitted even if he be the first student by merit according to the University Result, by refusing to nominate him.

(5) Thus resulting in creating and granting a New Feudal Right to the Princes of preventing the States people from availing themselves of the facilities of education in British-India independently of the Princes.

(6) Further, only 8 Seats out of 120 are available and they can be availed of by eight States.

(7) Many of the States are petty and poor and recalcitrant and they would refuse to pay the money and nominate a Student.

(8) Hence, even while the Parents may be prepared to pay the Capitation fee of Rs. 1,000 they have no right to get direct admission and the State may interfere in various ways e.g.:—

(a) By refusing to nominate:—

(1) Unless a similar Capitation fee is paid to the State.

(2) Unless the parents succeed in pleasing some petty Officials and even the Princelings in many objectionable ways and continue to please them during the continuation of the whole course of the studies.

(3) Unless the student is bound down in advance to serve the State after qualifications, for a mere pittance and under humiliating conditions.

(4) Unless the Parents and the Student undertake to be of good behaviour and undertake not to take part in any National or "subversive" activity, thus killing the nationalist evolution in the States.

(b) and by dismissing a student even after admission on any pretext whatsoever.

WRONG PRINCIPLE

'Thus it will be clear that' the Ministry has really created a new Feudal right for Princes and a new Bond of Slavery for the States people, the principle of charging, differentiating and discriminatory fees separates the States people from the British India people in a Water-Tight Compartment and the 'increase in the Capitation Fee' from Rs. 120 to Rs. 799 only confirms and emphasises that principle.

I submit:

(1) That such a principle could not and should not be acceptable to any Nationalist Congressman as the Congress does not recognise the division of India into two separate Units viz: (i) British Provincial India as a Home Unit and (ii) State India as a foreign unit even though the States may be in the Geographical area of the British Province and the students are affiliated to the Bombay University.

THE REMEDY

That in order to act up to the Congress Principle and Policy,

(1) The Ministry should totally abolish all discrimination fee and admit students on merits only.

(2) If they come to the conclusion that they cannot spare a single seat for States students, they should "say so" in very clear terms and refuse to give admission to any state student. Then the States people will know where they stand and take what steps they may to meet the situation; but there would not lie at Door of the Congress Ministry a charge of indefensible discrimination.

(3) But if the Ministry either as a matter of ethics and National views or as a measure of practical politics consider it imprudent completely to refuse admission, then they may set aside only a limited number of seats for state students who come from the Bombay Presidency area and who are members of the Bombay University. I have suggested 10 per cent but it may be fixed at any lower figure if the Government so decides after consideration of all relevant facts which are given below:—

I have suggested 10 per cent seats NOT TO BE RESERVED but only to be filled upto an outside limit of 10 per cent by State students PROVIDED AND ONLY IF THEY COME WITHIN the number of 120 seats by Merit as judged by University Results.

However, if Government considers the request such as could not be granted because of greater demand for seats for the Presidency proper, then I submit that any lower percentage may be fixed SUBJECT ALWAYS TO THE PROVISO THAT:

(a) Students will be admitted by Merit,

(b) There shall be neither nomination, nor dismissal, nor any kind of interference by States in the matter.

(c) There shall be no discriminatory Capitation fee. But if the last suggestion about fee be not acceptable, then:

(d) as a last resort, the old capitation fee of Rs. 120 per year only may be charged as was being done upto 1937 and is still the practice at the Municipal Seth Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College.

I suggest this only as matter of compromise on the ground that the practice was in existence but I object to it in principle.

If any of the above suggestions do not meet with your approval, I seriously suggest for your careful consideration:—

(1) That the Ministry as a moral and ethical gesture 'should set apart only one seat' open to States Students to be filled only by merit without any discriminatory capitation fee and without any kind of nomination or interference by States. This request is made in order to enable the Congress Ministry to make a token provision to show that they consider the States people as their Kith and Kin and not aliens and foreigners to be subjected to the "Moondi Vera" or "Zaziya Vera" or "Capitation

(Continued in Col. 6)

A SHORT STORY

SIX-GUN LAW

By Vic Yardman

"When young Nate Palmer came to Blackhorse fifteen years ago", Sully Glass was saying, "there weren't no law here. None at all but the law of the six-gun."

"You'd never think it now," I remarked. We were sitting on the verandah new Blackhorse Inn. Hundreds of automobiles passed in front of us every hour. A half block down the street a traffic officer sweated beneath the bright Arizona sun. Over the top of the old Harmony Hotel across the street we could see the high tower of the new courthouse, on the second floor of which was a modern jail.

Yes, Blackhorse had plenty of law now. Too much perhaps. It seemed incredible that a decade and a half ago a man with a quick trigger finger could write his own rules.

"Nate was twenty-two years old when he came to Blackhorse," Sully continued. "He was a deputy sheriff, appointed by Sheriff Seth Burton down at the country seat. Seth sent the younges up here with instructions to clean out the place and protect the honest citizens.

"Seemed like quite a dish to hand out a kid like Nate Palmer, but Seth knew his business. He knew he was sending the right man. Nate was chain lightning with his old smoke pole.

"Folks in Blackstone had heard of Nate. They respected his adroitness with a gun. But this didn't stop the law-breaking. The day after his arrival there was a shooting in the Blue Chip Saloon. A jigger named Bronco Weston was killed

"Nate investigated and learned that Bronco Weston and a boy named Hub Olson had been at swords points for months. Each had sworn to kill the other on sight, and they had met in the Blue Chip and shot it out. Leastwise, that's the way he figured it. The trouble was he couldn't get anyone to testify they'd seen the shooting, or even to the fact that Bronco and Hub had had words.

"That was Nate's first warning of what he was up against. More killings occurred. There were fights and brawls and holdups and cattle rustling. Nate could get just so far in his investigations and no farther. He couldn't corral an eye-witness. He couldn't locate a soul who would guarantee he knows anything about anything.

"I'm holdin' you responsible for the law-breakin'," Nate said.

"Nate began to get mad. It looked like blackhorse was going to lick him. But instead of quitting or going off half-cocked he sat down and did some good, hard thinking. Now, there was a gent in Blackhorse at the time named Henry Bull. Henry Bull was a tall, quiet man with black eyes and a mean face. He was fast with a gun and he was rich. Probably he was rich because he was fast with a gun.

"Henry owned the Blue Chip saloon and the livery stable and the general store. He also owned a ranch up the valley a ways. The ranch was well stocked, and there was no doubt in anyone's mind that the stock had at one time worn the brands of other ranchers.

"The more Nate thought the more he became aware that whenever a man was shot in an alleged drunken brawl it was usually a rancher or a cowboy who had the audacity to say unwise things about Henry Bull. And whenever there was a holdup the victim was always someone connected with a ranch other than that owned by Henry Bull. In other words, Nate doped it out that Henry Bull controlled the doings in Blackhorse. There was a law here, and Henry Bull was it.

"Now this gave Nate an idea. He knew there was some widespread doubt about his ability to beat Henry Bull to the draw, and he knew also that folks never expected to have it settled by a demonstration, because Henry Bull always kept his own hands clean.

"Which is why one bright morning Nate strolled down Blackhorse's sun-baked street, pushed through the doors of the Blue Chip and confronted Henry Bull, who was sitting at a table conferring with a half dozen of his henchmen.

"'Henry,' said Nate easily, 'when I come here I figured there was no law but the law of the six-gun, and I aimed to put a stop to that. Since then I've discovered there's another law, and you're it.'

"Henry Bull smirked with pleasure and twirled his moustache. 'Sonny,' he said, 'you're quick to catch on.'

"'Yes,' says Nate, 'I reckon I am. You're the big shot here. You run this town. What you say goes. Fine. The way I figure it a big shot has to have responsibilities. So I'm holdin' you responsible for the law-breakin I figure you can stop it if you want. Therefore, the next time there's a hold-up or a killin', I'm comin' after you. That goes as a warnin' Henry.'

"And Nate turned and walked out. For a minute after he was gone there was silence. Every man who had heard that statement of Nate's knew that at last a show-down was coming. Henry couldn't carry on without law-breakin', and if he continued he'd have to match the young deputy with a quick-trigger finger. The boys rather looked forward to the meeting.

"But they were disappointed. Henry thought it over and he decided he'd be a dumbhead to go up against Nate in open battle. He might be able to beat Nate and he might not. Anyway, he had everything to lose and not much to gain. If he just picked up stakes and cleared out he'd be able to live like a gentleman the rest of his life on his savings.

"So that's what he did. He got yellow and packed his things and cleared out. But it wasn't as easy as that. An hour after he'd gone some of the boys who'd been doing his dirty work for him and didn't like the idea of him walking off with all the profits, heard what had happened and set off on his trail. They caught up with him too and strung him up to a cottonwood tree.

"And that was the beginning of law and order in Blackhorse, because Deputy Nate never investigated the murder of its most famous citizen."

(Copyright)

No Conscription Law For Ulster

Exclusion Of Northern Ireland From Operation Of Military Training Bill

LONDON, May 11.

A SPIRITED debate arose in the House of Commons on the Government motion to amend the Military Training Bill so as to exclude Northern Ireland.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had moved the amendment with mixed feelings. There was a fervid desire in Ulster to undertake the same responsibilities as the other parts of the United Kingdom, but looking at the state of the world and the exceptionally deep divisions in North Ireland it was very wise to exclude them.

Mr. Shinwell (Labour) said that if Government were making concessions to Ulster, they might later make equal concessions to Trade Unions.

Mr. Mander (Liberal) supporting the amendment expressed the opinion that Eire had scored in the direction of making a claim for undivided Ireland.

Mr. Somerset (Conservative) protested that the exclusion of Ulster had humiliated the people there.

Mr. Anstruther-Gray (Conservative) suggested that Eirean youths should not be permitted to come to Britain for work without doing military training.

The bulk of the Opposition came from the Conservative benches and the North Ireland Group challenged a division whereupon the amendment was carried by 261 votes to 21.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN WEST INDIES

Royal Commission's Recommendations

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 11.

Information received from West Indies based on anticipations in well informed quarters shows that the Royal Commission of West Indies, is likely to make special recommendations to improve the Indian settlers. The Commission is expected to recommend, firstly, further financial assistance from the British Government in order to relieve abject poverty, in which the colony finds itself and thereby root out the causes of disturbances. Secondly, raising of prices which could be done by giving adequate preferences to the West Indies goods in the British market. Thirdly, the grant of loan for providing cheap houses at low rents for workers, large scale health services, educational facilities and land settlement. Fourthly, economic safeguards for workers including wage fixing, machinery, trade union laws workmen's compensation, factory inspection etc. Lastly, special surveys of incidence of taxation, unemployment production, etc. It is also expected to say something about the effect of dumping of Burma rice.

TORY RETURNED IN BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, May 10.

The bye-election for Hallam due to the death of Sir Louis Smith has resulted in the election of R. Jennings (Conservative) with 16,023 votes. Mr. Darvill (Labour) polled 9,939.—Reuter.

Heavy Drop In German Exports To Britain

BERLIN, May 11.

A substantial decrease in Germany's foreign trade including drop of 25 per cent. in exports to Britain is the principal feature of figures for the first quarter. Imports from and exports to south-east Europe increased.

Imports from Italy increased but exports thereto declined.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 9.

Three hours tour of the London docks undertaken yesterday by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, accompanied by Queen Mary, was one of their regular Monday afternoon educational visits to places of interest.

(Continued from Col. 5)

Tax." If the last suggestion also does not meet with the approval of the Congress Ministry, then,

I would most humbly suggest that a "Flat Refusal" should be given to all State students, but this pernicious policy of discrimination by capitation tax should not be encouraged or emphasised. It is really a pity that in the name of economics the practice was introduced some time back, but on principle, I would much rather have no admissions for state students at all, 'than have them by submitting to the degrading status of a Foreigner amongst my Brethren in British India.

(CONCLUDED)

LABOUR OPPOSITION

Will Ask For Debate After Publication Of Palestine White Paper

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is stating Government's policy on Palestine in the House of Commons early next week. Afterwards a White Paper containing Government's proposals will be issued. There are indications that the Labour Opposition expect that they will have to take a hostile view of the proposals and ask for a debate at a very early date after the issue of the White Paper.

Ploughing Sands

"Instead of asking us to plough sands in tropical wilderness why does not the Colonial Office open the gates of Palestine", asked Rabbi Perlzweig, Chairman of the British section of the World Jewish Congress commenting on the British Guiana report.

He described the British Guiana project as admittedly of uncertain value and doubtful prospect promising in the next few years nothing more than tentative settlement of a few thousand men in an inaccessible and inhospitable tract in tropical territory.

He added that there were a million Jews living to-day in what was virtually a vast concentration camp and if they were to be saved they must begin to go today and not to-morrow.—Reuter.

REACHING ICE ZONE

LONDON, May 11.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" reports that a sudden cold nip in the air which the sailors called a smell of icebergs showed that the "Empress of Australia" is reaching the ice zone.

The queen is wearing a grey furcoat and men of the royal party heavy overcoats and pullovers.

When the liner reaches the centre of the ice zone the captain intends to slacken speed and take no chance.

PYGMALION

(Continued from page 6)

one day, if properly moulded for a few years in Hollywood. It is the first time I have seen her—or perhaps noticed her. It was unfortunate that she should have had to talk Shaw, which was not her metier. Some day she might find the right words to say.

When I think of Pygmalion it is, therefore, only as a good English picture, one of those which on rare occasions emerge from England But nothing more. It may lift up the English film industry quite a bit, but even so it is not in the same class as some of the great American productions of our time. When you think of the polish of a picture like the "Three Comrades" with the brilliant dialogue of Eric Maria Remarque or the Capra treatment of "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," you begin to realise the heights to which a picture can soare. I thought Pygmalion would be like that too. That is why this picture disappointed me.

MUTT AND JEFF—And It Isn't Moving Day Yet, Either By BUD FISHER.

YOU WANT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO PAINT THIS FLAT?-- HOW MUCH YOU CHARGE IF YOU PAINT IT BY THE DAY?
FIVE DOLLARS A DAY FOR EACH MAN!
WELL, YOU CAN DO THE JOB FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! I'LL PAY YOU WHEN YOU FINISH!
O.K., LADY! JEFF, GET THE STUFF OUT OF THE CAR!
WE OUGHTA CLEAN THIS JOB UP IN A DAY!
JUST A SECOND! I CHANGED MY MIND! I'LL PAY YOU BY THE DAY! FIVE DOLLARS A DAY!
O.K., MA'AM!
LATER
PAINT
WET PAINT

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Is It Fair?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Parsee priests and laymen have made their best efforts to prove that in their religion the use of liquor is necessary for their religious ritual. Might I ask whether even in their fire temples when Afringan is said liquor is regularly used?

Let me ask the Dasturs of Poona-of Mhow-and even of Bombay if it is so? Rajkot has been so much in the light, let us ask the Rajkot Agiari panthaki if he uses liquor in the ceremonies regularly and, if so, since when?

In one of your Parsi contemporaries, the whole of the lecture by the late Dastur Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi on "Wine amongst the Ancient Persians" was quoted but the following passages were omitted: Why?

"The wine used by the Persians of very early times was the innocent juice of grapes. It was very sweet and nourishing. The fermented juice of grapes was used very rarely, and that as a medicine."

Coming to the time of the Avesta, we find that the wine then used was the innocent juice of the grapes. That it was a sweet, nourishing, and health-giving drink appears from several facts:—(1). The very Avestic word for wine shows that it was a drink as sweet honey. This Avestic word is 'madho,' which corresponds to the Sanskrit, 'madhu,' Latin, 'Mel,' and French, 'Miel.' (2) The root of the word shows its medicinal virtue. It comes from old Aryan root, 'mad' or 'madh,'-Latin 'mederi' meaning, to make a remedy, from which comes our English, word medicine. "Daru," the later Persian word from Wine, which is now commonly used in Gujarati, also has the etymological meaning of medicine. Deva-daru is a colloquial phrase for medical treatment. It comes from an old Aryan root "dru," Sanskrit, "dhru", meaning to be strong, to be healthy. (3). It was prescribed as nourishment to ladies in their accouchement. (Vend V. 52). (4) Being a nourishing and innocent drink its use was permitted even among the priesthood. (Vend. XIV 17.) (5). In one of the later scriptures the Afrin-i-Gahambar, where they speak about the six Gahambars, which are the season festivals and thanksgiving occasions corresponding to the six days of the Creation in the Christian Scriptures, it is said that the merit of celebrating the last season festival of the year, the Hamaspathmaedem Gahambar, in honour of the Creation of Man, is just the same as that of feeding the poor and the pious. In the food referred to here, wine is spoken of as a part of the diet. This accounts for why wine is used together with milk and water in some of the Parsi religious ceremonies. At one time it was thought very meritorious to taste a little of the wine used in the religious ceremonies of the Gahambar festival. (6). An allusion to wine in the recital of blessings at the marriage ceremony, known as the Asirvad ceremony, shows that the wine spoken of in the old Parsi books was not the wine that intoxicated. The officiating priests in the recital of a long list of blessings that are invoked upon the marrying couple wish the bride and the bridegroom to be as sparkling and cheerful as wine."

It is claimed that the Dina-i-Mainog-i-Khirad enforces the use of wine in the sacred ritual. There is nothing of the sort. When talking of sacred ritual it speaks of sacred cakes (droons) bread, dates and grapes and other fruits. It speaks of wine as a beverage and speaks of its good effects on the good tempered and bad effects on the bad tempered but not a word is said about the use of wine in ceremonies. There is a footnote by the translator (with reference to Haug's essays) and that is quoted as an authority: not the text but the footnote of a translator of 1889.—Yours, etc.

"A DISGUSTED PARSI."

Danger Of "Moderate" Drinking

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Moderate drinking appears to be safe and useful, but it is risky and harmful; the only proper use of alcohol is its medicinal use under medical advice. The glamour of appearance is the main cause of immoderate drinking. Many imagine they are deriving benefit from moderate drinking, while they are injuring themselves by immoderate drinking.

The main cause of immoderate drinking is the prevailing fashion of moderate drinking, sustained by the delusion of its being safe and useful. I was myself deluded at the beginning of my medical practice in 1880. After that, I happened to read and consider Dr. Carpenter's Essay on "The Use and Abuse of Alcohol". That convinced me that the only proper use of alcohol was its medicinal use under 'proper' medical advice. The advice of a deluded Doctor is not 'proper' advice.

The only reliable remedy for immoderate drinking is disillusion by proper education.

The Indian Temperance Association did useful work in that direction. It went to sleep after the death of its indefatigable Secretary Mr. Gilder (father of Dr. Gilder). It is my prayer that Indian Prohibitionists may see their way to organize and work Temperance Associations all over India.—Yours, etc.

J. K. DAJI, L.M. & S.

A Word To Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As reported in your columns, the Shia-Sunni differences in Lucknow must have assumed unproportional dimensions, not devoid of bitterness, when the deputation of each sect waited upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and requested him to act as an arbiter. The 'Madha-i-Sahaba' and 'Tabarra' controversies are as old as Queen Anne and ought to be equally dead. But, unfortunately, we Indians possess a remarkable ingenuity for raising up old ghosts and break our heads over such phantoms. We often ignore our points of fundamental similarity and oneness, and enlarge and magnify our superficial differences. And what is more strange is that such things originate from the wise and the educated.

The Cardinal principles of Islam (or for that matter any religion) are its toleration and universal brotherhood. If these principles are not grasped, conceived and practised, then we are not worthy to call ourselves Muslims. Religious bitterness is most irreligious in its essence and form. It prevents the growth of religious consciousness which is true religion. Unfortunately, our present day religion has become deeply associated with 'hooliganism' and 'goondaism'; we rejoice settling differences on streets. This is no doubt only true of illiterate people. But can we honestly deny, that our 'educated' and 'cultured' men alone, fan fury and play upon the religious susceptibility of the majority, and then try to controll them? They are fire-breathers and fire-extinguishers in one!

India is already notorious for its communal differences and communal 'clashes.' Are we going to enhance its notoriety by having 'sectional clashes' as well? Half of the world is advancing towards Nationalism and Inter-Nationalism, struggling consciously or unconsciously, for a better state and for a better order of things. We are still living in the cruelest of superstitions. Muslims of Iran (once an orthodox centre of Shiasm), of Egypt, of Turkey, of Arabia have torn away the time-worn cloak of religious orthodoxy and bigotism. The old Samarkand and Bokara, now Turkistan Republic under U.S.S.R., once regarded as 'wild hoardes of Islam' are now the torch-bearers of socialism and communism. Mentally and spiritually we have nothing in common with these advanced Islamic States, except the name. They disown us because of our backwardness. We try to link ourselves with them, because they are progressive and independent. They reject us in disgust. We cling to them in despair.

Our Muslim 'Leaders' will do better service to their communities and to themselves, if, instead of waiting upon Pt. Nehru to discuss with him age-worn religious controversies (Pt. Nehru himself must have felt embarrassed) they had discussed how best the Muslims in India could serve the country and its progressive forces. League will do well first to put its own house in order'—Yours, etc.

"A MUSALMAN".

Mucikhed.

Change In Congress Constitution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a suggestion to the authorities, that-be in the Congress through your columns? The Presidential election tangle that troubled us till yesterday has been solved for the present. But is this to be the solution of the problem raised by it? Or some thing more enduring is required?

I should think that if the Congress is to work without interruption of its work, such as was caused by the quarrels between the Rightists and the Leftists, it is time to take measures which will prevent the repetition of such combats every year. This I belive can be done by amending the constitution in such a way as to lengthen the life of the chief executive to at least three years. I mean by 'chief executive' the President and the Working Committee at least if not also the A.I.C.C. It was all very well when the Congress was in its infancy that the President was elected yearly. Much has happened since it reached the stage of maturity and much is happening now to warrant a change to assure more stability of policy.

Perhaps it would be wise to elect the A.I.C.C. for three years with a provision of an yearly introduction of new blood with power to elect the President and the Executive, i.e., the Working Committee for three years, from among themselves.—Yours, etc.

VEERBAL H. MEHTA

Khar, May 1.

Relief Of Agricultural Debtors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A thorough inquiry into the accounts, allowing a low rate of interest, scaling down of debts, secured and unsecured, decretal or otherwise—according to the paying capacity of the debtors, adjudicating a debtor to be an insolvent, and his discharge from all debts, if no application is made, are the fundamental provisions devised for relieving the agricultural debtors from unbearable debts. These are sound provisions to alleviate the miseries of the debtors, as thereby the present painful condition of the debtors, would be eased and the ground made vacant for any other economic order to usher in. Allowed to remain by themselves, the said provisions would be wellnigh nugatory as for want of credit, the debtors would fall a prey again to unscrupulous and merciless usurers destroying and demoralising the whole economic order. The Ministry has been wise and clever in linking up the said provisions with other constructive steps which would help the debtors, in the transitional period, as well as in their new economic life. It has therefore been made compulsory for such a debtor, to become a member of a Resource Society, and S. 75 of the Bill makes alienation of crops or produce by such a person to be void. Thus the Bill in a way operates upon the deceased parts of the economic body and supplies nourishment for the growth of a healthy economic order. The success of the Bill will rest upon the working of the said provisions together.

Viewed in the light of the Congress Election Manifesto, the Bill, even though it accepts the principles propounded in the Manifesto, falls short in its application as it does not apply to tenants (S.2 Cl. (6) (c)). Again S. 23 of the Bill is most objectionable, for it excludes even real agriculturists from the beneficial zone of the Bill, if they have no secured debts. The result is that all the holders of the new tenure lands, who are mostly aboriginals and backward class agriculturists, and who should get the benefits of this Bill more than any one else, are denied the reliefs, under this Bill. I will cite an instance. In the Jhalod Taluka in the Panchmahals District, nearly 92 per cent. in the Non-Inamdari area, there are New Tenure Lands, which cannot be alienated. And as the Bill does not apply to tenants, all the tenants, of the Inamdari and Talukdari villages, which form 25 per cent. of the whole area of Jhalod Mahal, would be left to bury themselves in the heaps of debts, breaking their backs from generation to generation. Thus in the Jhalod Taluka which is mainly populated by Bhils the Bill will only apply to 6 per cent. of the land-holders, if their lands are fortunately mortgaged. Is it fair, that the relief measures of the Bill should apply to debtors, who may not be even real agriculturists, as the definition of 'Cultivating Land personally' (S. 2 cl. 6 (a)) is very wide, while the real toilers of the land, be excluded from their benefits? It would be distressing, if fine principles are propounded and their application is narrowed down to the minimum as has been done in the present Bill. The said limits and restrictions, should be removed so that the Bill may apply to all the tenants, and to debtors, under the Bill having debts as defined in S. 2 cl. 5, which include debts both secured and unsecured, decretal or otherwise.—Yours, etc.

RAMCHANDRA D. SHUKLA M.A. LL.B.

Dohad.

Sovereign Minted In India

Coin Of "Utmost Rarity" To Be Sold

LONDON.

A unique collection of gold and silver coins of the British Empire from 1360 to 1936 will be sold at Glendinings, Argyll Street, London, from May 23 to May 25.

These coins were amassed by a Yorkshireman who has spent many years on his hobby. There are 126 English and 193 Colonial sovereigns to be sold.

The Colonial sovereigns date from 1852, and the earliest, one of Adelaide, bears no portrait of the Queen; there is merely a crown on one side and "value one pound" on the other with the weight and the words "22 carat". This coin was issued during the gold digging rush because of the heavy drawing upon the currency of the Colony to purchase gold.

England sent the dies over to the Colonies who minted their own sovereigns, and the mints stamped the initial of the place of issue upon the coin, on the ground line below St. George, thus "S" indicated Sydney, "S.A.". South Africa, "P" Perth, and "C" Canada.

The rarest of the sovereigns is a 1918 Indian one of King George the Fifth. Apparently the coin was minted in Bombay and the letter "I" can be seen below St. George.

'In all my years of experience among coins", said Mr. Wallworth, the coin expert of Glendinings, "I have never seen nor heard of a sovereign from an Indian mint. This is a brilliant specimen and the coin is of the utmost rarity."—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

not care to honour the citizens of Calcutta by a visit in the interests of India—but nevertheless the other friends did not bungle, made no mistake, never forgot the aim, but truly carried out the design. Sjt. Bose wanted Mahatmaji to help him to implement the Tripuri resolution but he refused to help him by suggesting the names of the Working Committee, and advised him to consult the 'Old Guards' for a settlement. For three days Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose ran from pillar to post, but to no purpose. The pound of flesh was demanded. Rashtrapati resigned. The 'defeat' of the Mahatma was transformed into a victory by a magnificent display of very questionable and ugly methods. Tripuri and Calcutta will go down to history as the blackest chapter of the Indian National Congress. The drama, as we just said, is over. The actors—the Working Committee members, the Ministries and the Ministerialists—all played their parts faultlessly throughout the time they were on the stage."—"Advance" (Calcutta).

From Nerbudda To Ganges

"But the execution was not yet complete. The purpose was not fulfilled. The conquest was still uncertain. From the Nerbudda to the Bhagirathi the journey was long and dreary, and the Bhagirathi seems to have done for the Mahatma and his Cardinals what the historic Nerbudda hesitated in accomplishing. The end has come, that inevitable end! The unworthy rebel has been replaced by a devoted votary! At Tripuri the Mahatma was present in spirit, though not in body. At Calcutta—and such is the attraction of the ruddy waters of the Ganges—the Mahatma appeared on the scene bereft of his astral form and stormed the enemy's citadel by all the Mahatmic apparatus of 'ahimsa'. The Ministers, members and Ministers' men left their charge at the headquarters and came down to this sacred city in defence of the sacred cause that has given them the best of both the worlds and played their heroic role in the functioning of 'Swaraj' by truth. We congratulate Dr. Rajendra Prasad who has been called to the office of the accredited priest of the Wardha shrine.—"Hindusthan Standard" (Calcutta).

Bury The Hatchet

The circumstances are painful enough and comments in whatever terms or forms made, are likely only to embitter further a situation already embittered by the unfortunate controversies that the last annual presidential election gave rise to—controversies which even the verdict of the Congress at Tripuri could not bring to an end. We only wish that all parties will now bury the hatchet and that those who have been protesting their great solicitude for a united-front will help to bring this about by concrete action suited to that end and prove thereby that it was no idle or fanciful wish that they had been indulging."—"Searchlight" (Patna).

From Tripuri To Calcutta

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE COMMENTS IN SOME OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS ON TRIPURI RESOLUTIONS AND THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS LEADING TO SJT. BOSE'S RESIGNATION AND THE ELECTION OF RAJEN BABU AT THE A. I. C. C. SESSION AT CALCUTTA.

Although he chose the ground for his last stand, Mr. Bose has been outmanoeuvred, outfought and finally forced to surrender. He was spared one humiliation, in that Sardar Patel was kept away from the A.-I.C.C. meeting. But when the Commander-in-Chief himself took the field against him, the result was never in doubt. Faced with the alternative of becoming a puppet in the hands of the old Working Committee and thus going back on his own manifesto, in which he said that the Congress President should not be a mere executive head to carry out the Committee's orders, he has wisely preferred resignation, though it was on this very issue that he fought and won the election. Resignation was, indeed, the only honouable course, even if it was also the course which the Old Gang marked out for him from the beginning. But it would be a mistake to suppose that they have nothing more to worry about. They have added another powerful enemy to the Narimans and Khares and Bengal is not likely to forgive and forget."—"Pioneer" (Lucknow).

"Trouble Is Not Over"

"Once that (Pant's) resolution was passed, thanks to the astonishing and unprecedented loyalty of his socialist colleagues to whom he was indebted for his majority in the election, it was obvious that Mr. Bose would have to go. Only, the event was delayed. In the end, as the proceedings at Calcutta have shown, his fellow Congress leaders insisted upon having their pound of flesh and saw to it that they got it. The condition subject to which alone they would tolerate Mr. Bose as president was the negation of his personal and political self-respect. We are not surprised that he refused to pay the price demanded of him and preferred, like an honourable man, to regain his freedom by giving up that titular office....

We do not at all think that with the resignation of Mr. Bose and the election in his place of the suave Babu Rajendra Prasad, internal Congress troubles are by any means at an end. We are not inclined to think that either Mr. Bose or his supporters, more particularly in Bengal, would take the gross insult offered to him lying down. We fear we shall have to be prepared to witness many more unedifying scenes inside the Congress. And what with the creaking of the Congress ministerial machinery in at least some provinces, notably the United, combined with schism in the Congress itself, we cannot think that all will be smooth sailing for Congress leaders in the coming months."—"Leader" (Allahabad).

Mistake In Tactics

"The one point on which, in our opinion, Mr. Bose was both inconsistent and made a mistake in tactics as well as in substance was his failure to react favourably to Pandit Jawaharlal's peace resolution. Nobody could have misunderstood his position if he had withdrawn his resignation in response to the request of the A.-I. C. C. and renominated the members of the old Working Committee. The primary responsibility for the re-appointment of the old members of the Working Committee would then have been the A.-I.C.C.'s and not his; and it would have been infinitely preferable for him, according to every canon of democratic usage to accept a Committee imposed upon him, in the name and for the sake of peace, by the A.-I. C.C. to whom, according to the Congress constitution itself the Working Committee is responsible, to accepting a committee imposed on him by Mahatma Gandhi in terms of the Pant resolution. If he was agreeable to the second, we entirely fail to see why he should not have agreed to the first.—"Tribune" (Lahore).

"Last Has Not Been Heard"

"How long the new political party which the supporters of Mr. Bose propose to form within the Congress will remain within the Congress is difficult to say, but taking into account the fact that the party will have for its aim, expressly or by implication, the overthrow of Mr. Gandhi and the "Old Gang" generally, it is not unlikely that the Congress may find the new party a very unwelcome partner. The Congress has tried to prevent the supporters of Mr. Bose from undermining its position in Bengal by appointing Dr. Profulla Ghose in the place of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, but the demonstrations staged by the youthful supporters of Mr. Subhas Bose against this Congress move leave little doubt that the last has not been heard of the Bose episode, at least, in Bengal."—"Civil and Military Gazette." (Lahore).

"Dragged Congress Into Dust"

Anybody with half an eye could foresee that things were working to this end; and in order to understand the full significance of what has happened it will be useful to recall events as they have happened since the presidential election. If the result of the election proved anything, it was that, left to themselves, the majority of the delegates were undoubtedly in Sjt. Bose's favour.

We are glad Sjt. Bose has resigned and the dignified way in which he has done it will, we are sure, command universal admiration. The old members of the Working Committee have certainly achieved what they set out to achieve; but we are afraid this is a victory which has in it the seeds of inglorious defeat. They have, we are afraid, dragged the prestige and good name of the Congress to the dust, and it will be some time before the Congress regains the confidence of the country which it has undertaken to guide.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Calcutta).

Angry And Frustrated

"Bengal has done itself a serious injustice. The politics of the Left in the Province have in the public mind of the rest of India become associated to an altogether undesirable extent with terrorism at some periods, with belief in violence whether of action or language in others, and in general with profound disbelief in the teachings of Mr. Gandhi combined with willingness to exploit whenever possible his hold over the masses. A marked cleavage has been widening for years. Acceptance of the responsibilities of office elsewhere and the impossibility of this in Bengal, where the Congress has not a Parliamentary majority, have much intensified the process. The more responsible the Congress became elsewhere the more irresponsible, angry and frustrated became the Opposition in Bengal. The Congress press devoted much space to futile ragings. The words "Constitutionalism" and "Reformism" have become terms of abuse. A passion for destructive nihilism spread, and scarcely a day passed without demands that Congress Governments in other provinces should resign, assertions that destruction not construction was the only virtue, and that every week that passed without war and wrecking was a week wasted."—"Statesman" (Calcutta).

"Blackest Chapter In Congress History"

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel did

(Continued in Col. 4)

Stomach Sufferers have YOU been deceived?

The wonderful curative properties of Maclean brand Stomach Powder in all kinds of stomach trouble have been proved by hundreds of thousands of grateful sufferers. Often they have told their friends how they have been healed by this famous remedy, talking of it as "Maclean Stomach Powder" or even just "Macleans."

These friends have sometimes been offered what they thought was the same wonderful remedy, and have been sadly disappointed in the result. They did not know that advantage has been taken of the great reputation of **the genuine Maclean Brand** to put on the market cheap imitations, which cannot possibly give the same assurance of relief. They did not know that **the only way to be absolutely sure of getting Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is to**

See the Signature— Alex. C. Maclean

on every bottle and carton.

See the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" and you're safe. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is only genuine with that signature, and only the genuine Maclean Brand is compounded by Macleans' own delicate and intricate processes, which ensure the accurate blending, balance and purity of the ingredients from which it is prepared. It is never sold loose, but only in bottles in cartons of Powder or Tablets.

From all Chemists and Stores.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

Are You Worried of Your Child's Complaint LIVER ENLARGEMENT?

Consult the Son and Assistant of the Liver Specialist

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

Inventor of the famous specific 'Livercure' (Regd.)

STAYS AT BOMBAY

Suspect, it is a case of Liver complaint whenever the child starts Gastro-intestinal disturbances (constipation, diarrhoea vomitting), whitish stools, emaciation, complexion morose, fever, aversion to its taking food and such other symptoms, and know an immediate attention and care will result beneficial to the patient.

Enquire further particulars from Agents:
M/s. **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
('Phone: 40734)
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

or from:
Head Office: 'LIVERCURE' OFFICE, Mylapore, MADRAS.

MOTORING and AVIATION

Egypt Is Centre Of International Aviation

(From A Special Correspo ndent)

Early in the history of flying it became evident that Egypt was destined to play a prominent part in international aviation. Situated as she is on the routes leading from Europe to the Middle East, India and the farther East, as well as Australia, the country has become the Clapham Junction of the air, and at her airports there is a constant succession of arrivals and departures of aircraft from all the corners of the earth. The remarkable increase in this traffic in recent years has meant the provision of facilities that are not lacking. But, apart from these, Egypt is an ideal flying country, thanks to its marvellous climate.

EGYPTIAN AVIATION COMPANY

One of the first to realise the great opportunities that the country offered for civil flying was the Banque Misr. The directors of that enterprising Egyptian concern, which has sponsored so many progressive enterprises in Egypt, displayed more than usual enthusiasm and foresight when they decided, in co-operation with Air work Ltd. (who are well-known for their aviation activities in England), to start an Egyptian aviation company, named Misr-Airwork, S.A.E. One of the company's first acts was to establish a flying school, equipped with De Havilland Moths and cabin aircraft, so that the air-minded could learn to fly or charter special aircraft to view the sights of one of the oldest civilizations in the world from the air.

The natural sequence was the establishment of air lines in the country, and with this object in view suitable eight-seater twin-engined aircraft were selected and flown from England. On August 1st, 1933, the first regular service to Alexandria left Almaza, the Cairo airport. Egypt had thus instituted its own airways, and the new departure was welcomed with the utmost interest and enthusiasm, but even though the run in each direction was less than one hundred and twenty miles considerable scepticism as to its ultimate success was at first manifested. Thanks, however, to a combination of perseverance, regularity, absence from mishap, and organisation, the enterprise of Misr-Airwork was soon rewarded by ample patronage, with the result that the provision of larger aircraft for the various services is now being contemplated.

The most important of the company's services is that between Cairo and Alexandria, and for this there are three departures daily each way, whilst during the summer months, there is now operated a week-end service to the seaside resort of Mersa Matruh, on the Mediterranean coast. Another regular service is that between Cairo and Port Said. This is run thrice weekly and is of immense advantage to visitors wishing quickly to rejoin their vessels passing through the Suez Canal. But what is of even greater importance to visitors to the country are the services operating between Cairo and Palestine and Cairo and Upper Egypt. The Palestine service, by which travellers are taken to Haifa and thence transported to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa, operates three times weekly, but a daily service is now under contemplation.

TIME SAVED.

The service to Upper Egypt is operated only in the winter months. By this passengers are conveyed to Luxor and Assuan, with a call at Assiut, twice weekly, and the journey to Assuan takes but three to four hours instead of about sixteen hours by other means of transport. The service proved so popular last winter that it has been decided to increase it to three departures weekly, and an extension to Wadi Halfa, on the borders of the Sudan, is now contemplated. This will mean an immense saving of time to travellers for Khartoum. Compared with the ordinary train and steamer service there will be an economy of two days in the journey.

For the information of independent flyers we might mention that Misr-Airwork has for the maintenance of its own as well as visiting aircraft, a fully-equipped service department capable of handling any type of engine or aeroplane repairs. Hangarage is also available for tourist, as well as Customs, Immigration and Quarantine facilities, at their airports. At both Almaza (Cairo) and Dekheila (Alexandria) aerodromes there are club-houses where meals and refreshments, as well as bedroom accommodation, are at the disposal to flying pupils and others wishing to avail themselves of these facilities.

FLYING SCHOOL.

And mention of flying pupils brings us to another form of activity of Misr-Airwork. Early in 1932 the company established a flying school in Cairo and since then the school has grown to large proportions. So popular did it become that there were soon demands for the establishment of similar schools in Alexandria and Port Said. Since the inception of these schools nearly eighty "A" licences have been gained. There are full facilities at all schools for blind flying, instruction, aerial navigation, airframe and engine courses. (I.R.I.B.)

WOMEN CROSS SAHARA BY CAR

Two Englishwomen reached London recently after driving alone from Cape Town, their journey including the crossing of the Sahara Desert. The car in which they made this hazardous journey was a five-year-old Ford which had covered 40,000 miles before they started!

The French authorities exercise strict control over travellers who seek to drive across the desert, and there was considerable doubt whether the commandant at Agades, in the West Sahara, would consent to two women undertaking the journey alone, even if their car had been new and specially equipped. Permission was eventually given, however, and the route followed was that via In Guezzam, Tamanrasset, Colombo Bechar, and Fez.

For hundreds of miles the route is indicated only by occasional markers in the sand. The travellers had to sleep in holes in the ground, and to minimise the chances of the car sinking into patches of soft sand, they set off at dawn each day while the ground was still cold and hard. On only one occasion did they become stuck, and two hours' hard digging was necessary to dig themselves out.

They reached Fez looking, in their own words, "like a couple of scarecrows, with torn clothes and overgrown," hair while both they and their cars were inches thick in dust. When they attempted to return to civilisation at an hotel they were politely told that there was no room for them.

SAFETY FIRST ON THE ROAD

Look Before You Leave

(Received from W.I.A.A. Publicity Officer).

Have you noticed the number of motorists who neglet their duty to other road users in the matter of opening the driver's door? They pull up at the kerb and straight-away push open the door to get out, even without a glimpse into the mirror or a peep at the back to make sure that no traffic is following close behind.

Cyclists seem to be the chief sufferers from the carelessness of such motorist. No wonder then that some cyclists swing into the centre of the road or even further when passing a car that has just pulled up.

To open an offside door suddenly and without previous investigation by direct vision of the traffic behind is a definite infringement of the unwritten laws of road courtesy. The Safety First Association of India advises motorists never to use the offside door unless the use of the kerb-side door is practically impossible. In all cases please remember to look before you leave!

WATCH HOW THEY DRIVE

Watching traffic is always a fascinating study; but watching a skilled driver is exhilarating. The best place from which to do so is from the side of a really competent driver or from the top front seat of a double-deck bus. Generally speaking, most of the latter in Bombay are expert drivers, having had a thorough training in the "School for Drivers" provided for training City omnibus drivers.

Watch these men, steer their huge vehicles through the congested city streets and thoroughfares. Their calculations are sound; their judgment almost perfect—even the slightest miscalculation may mean a serious accident. How they meet the various traffic situations is most interesting to watch; seeing them anticipate the movements of other road is itself a study in driving.

ROADSIDE REPAIRS

Tyre changing on the highway and puncture repairs are not only a cause of great loss of time but have very frequently resulted in accidents on account of the negligence of motorists who pull up their vehicles without consideration for their own safety and the convenience and safety of other road users.

The W. I. A. A. suggest that motorists who have to make such repairs or attend to engine-trouble should make it a point to remove their vehicles away from the carriageway if possible or at least to get to the extreme edge of the road. At night side and tail lights should be left burning.

THE DARKNESS THAT IS AHEAD.

Few motorists realise that although they are driving with powerful headlights on, they are often actually driving in the darkness. The Safety First Association says this is no puzzle; it is a fact.

If for instance, the effective range of your headlights is 200 feet and you are travelling at more than 50 m.p.h. it is impossible for you to stop your car within the distance that you can see. You are outdriving your headlights; and by the excess of the necessary stopping distance over the range of your headlights you are driving in the darkness—in other words you are driving through 134 feet of dark road, where danger lurks and hazards are not unknown.

Night accidents are far more numerous than most of us imagine. In fact, the night fatality rate is sometimes as much as nine times higher than the day rate on certain highways and in cities.

The chief underlying cause seems to be drivers' inability to see road hazards in time to avoid accidents.

Will more and better street and highway lighting reduce night accidents, and, if so, will the saving in accident costs thus effected offset the lighting costs? In order to answer this question with authority, far more information is needed than is now available; but investigations that have been made up to the present seem to indicate an affirmative reply to both queries. Yet we must not forget that there are other causes that play an important role in the multiplying of night accident.

IS THAT CAR MOVING?

The safety first association advises you never to assume that traffic on the road ahead is moving. Always make sure particularly at night when appearances are more deceptive than ever.

A stationary lorry or other vehicle may render it necessary to swerve out suddenly in the centre of the road. One of the most useful habits to form in driving is that of driving as far as ahead as possible. It is planning for a clear path, assuring a safe and unhindered passage ahead, and driving according as traffic and road conditions permit.

SPORTS MANSHIP IN DRIVING.

A good sportsman never argues the right-of-way; he considers it a pleasure to do a favour to the other driver and let him go ahead. In some cases, the only safe plan to follow is to yield to the other fellow who may be having trouble with his machine controls, whose brakes are deficient, or whose wits are dulled by drink. Play safe at intersections.

MOTORING—THEN AND NOW!

General Motors Executive On Amazing New Improvements

In a recent statement by the Chairman of General Motors Corporation he outlined the astonishing progress that has been made in the design, construction and total all-round value of the motor car during the last ten years.

Mr. Sloan pointed out that "increased technical efficiency over the ten-year period has resulted in the consumer receiving an outstandingly greater value" to-day than he received ten years back.

Conclusive proof is found in this direct comparison between the 1928 Chevrolet Sedan and the Chevrolet Sedan of to-day

The 1928 Sedan was a four-cylinder car—to-day's Sedan is a valve-in-head six. The 1928 Sedan delivered 36 horsepower—to-day's Sedan delivers 85 horsepower. The 1928 Sedan had an overall length of 161 inches—to-day's Sedan has an overall length of 190 inches.

LESS CONSUMPTIONS.

Despite this increase in the number of cylinders, in horsepower and in overall length, to-day's Chevrolet six cylinder gives 21.4 miles a gallon of petrol at forty miles an hour as compared with 16.68 miles a gallon at the same engine speed for the four-cylinder car of 1928.

This means 25 per cent greater economy than the outmoded four of ten years ago. This may surprise many people who are still carrying in their minds the thought that the four is more economical than the six. The record stands, however, and it is a tribute to engineering and manufacturing skill that the increased performance of to-day's six has been accomplished with an equally impressive increase in economy over the old-time four.

AMAZING IMPROVEMENTS.

Moreover, to-day's car brings the buyer an amazing number of improvements, refinements and extra values such as better vision, knee-action, true streamline styling, vacuum-operated gear shift, all-steel body and turret top, hydraulic brakes, syncro-mesh transmission, all-weather ventilation and scores of other features which were not even dreamed of in the earlier cars and which make to-day's Chevrolet a really wonderful "buy".

One has only to strike a balance between the old and the new in any department of car design to realize that "the consumer receives an outstandingly greater value to-day" than he received ten years ago.

PROBLEMS OF HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 6.)

facts?—if they can be called facts? Who is responsible for starting and propagating these canards?

These are questions that need a studied and detailed analysis if we are to get rid of this bogey of communalism and come to grips with the real and intrinsic problems that face the masses of Hyderabad. Let us here exanine the charge that the State policy is directed towards extirpating Hinduism and see how the State authorities have gone about the business of extirpation.

The Answer

India is known all the world over for its religious tolerance. It has given asylum to the victims of religious persecution in every land during the last five thousand years. Its rulers might not have been famous for their political wisdom or democratic conception, but they have most decidedly been known for encouragement of religious institutions without reference to their affiliations or creeds. It was thus that Hinduism, Islam, Budhism, Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and every other religion, creed, and dogma were enabled to flourish side by side in this hoary land. The Nizams would not have been able to continue to retain their 'gadi' if they had dared to depart from this policy. Has the present ruler discarded the wisdom of his predecessors and thus roused the anger of his subjects and their co-religionists outside? Let us see what his policy is and how he has been trying to "extirpate Hinduism from the State." Facts will tell their own tale.

Before coming to these facts, however, it must be remembered that the Indian conception of rulership is fundamentally different from the Western one. In the West the State takes either an entirely neutral attitude towards religion or favours one particular creed against the rest. This is because in the West the State is primarily a politico-economic organisation meant for directing the political and economic life of society. According to ancient Indian concept the State is primarily an ethical organisation and political-economic purposes take a subsidary place.

Although this ancient conception has undergone considerable degeneration and transformation during the past few centuries, some of the remnants of policy will remain. One of them is to patronise all religions and religious institutions without any sort of discrimination. Hyderabad, like most of the other Indian States, follows this policy to this day with scrupulous care.

There are over fifteen thousand Hindu religious institutions which receive annual grants from the State in the shape of hard cash. Over a lakh of rupees are spent annually on the maintenance of temples from the State treasury. Land and "Mamools" yielding an annual revenue of over four and a half lakhs have been given as gifts by the State. There are entire villages given by the State as gifts for temples There is one temple which has an annual jagir income of fifty thousand. There are scores yielding anything from ten to twenty thousand. Ninety-nine per cent of the village officers who look after temples and mosques alike are Hindus.

Hindu Pujaris, like Muslim preachers, are appointed by Government to teach their co-religionists their respective tenets. Besides Pujaris there are Shastris and Bhajan preachers who receive State grants on a large and generous scale. In fact, there is hardly an Indian State that spends so much money on patronising Hindu religion as this "Muslim State." That is how the Hyderabad Government is attempting to extirpate Hinduism! Whence these stories? Why are they disseminated? These and other questions need to be answered before we come face to face with the intrinsic problems of this huge State. We shall deal with this aspect of the subject in our next article.

(To Be Continued.)

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(From Our London Correspondent)

M. Francois-Poncet, the French Ambassador to Italy, has been defeated by the Romans.

He is one of the wittiest men known to diplomats. When he was Ambassador in Berlin the Nazis suspected him of being the author of most of the best jokes current about the regime. The Romans consider that it was not altogether coincidence that there was a sudden increase in witty remarks about the Fascist regime shortly after the arrival of M. Francois-Poncet a few months ago.

The subtle Roman, however, is at least as witty as the Parisian. Nowadays a story with an anti-Fascist twist is dismissed summarily with the words, "Honi soit qui mal y Poncet,"

Wandering Goat

The girls of one of the schools of Kecskemete, in Hungary, have inaugurated an original form of charity.

Founding their movement under the title of the "Wandering Goat", they collected enough money to buy several milking goats, and made a list of the poorest families in the town. Choosing families with several children, the schoolgirls deposit their milking goats with them for a week or two, after which the animals are to be transferred to other families.

Japan's Premier

Baron Hiranuma, the Japanese Prime Minister was a noted lawyer before he entered politics. A Japanese friend in London has described him as "our Birkenhead."

Like the late Lord Birkenhead, Baron Hiranuma has a commanding forensic style. His oratorical gifts contributed largely to his success in attracting some 80,000 members to his nationalistic "Society for the Foundations of the State." He was President of the Supreme Court when he started this movement and his background was entriely legal and academic.

At one time he was head of Tokyo University. Even in that capacity, however, he avowed his Right Wing convictions by declaring that his aim was "not to permit a single student entertaining Left tendencies to graduate from this institution."

Baron Hiranuma is 73 and a bachelor.

* * * *

Since Goebbels put his ban on Werner Finck, the popular Berlin compere, for poking mild fun at the Nazi regime, cabaret humorists have been hard put to it to raise laughs.

It is stated that the compere at the Berlin Scala Music Hall the other night told a story which some Germans in the audience considered daring. It ran:

"An advertisement was inserted in a Viennese paper in the following terms: "Lost—an African grey talking parrot. Reward if returned. Owner no longer shares political views of parrot."

It had the success of the evening.

* * * *

There is a strict German regulation which prevents citizens of the Third Reich taking out more than ten marks from the country.

Dr. Goebbels recently left home to pay a visit to Egypt, among other places. He bought himself, in that country, silver ware, silk goods and other luxuries.

Any bill?

Yes—One of £64, presented to and paid for by the Doctor.

Further observation: The racial and propaganda expert did much of his shopping from an Aryan by the name of Levy.

* * * *

Some days ago when it was announced that the Nazi cruiser Leipzig was going to Tangier, the children attending the Tangier Italian schools were hurriedly taught the words and music of "Deutschland uber Alles".

When the German officers arrived there the head teacher beat time—one, two, three—but no mouths opened. A fourteen-year old Italian patriot, it transpired, refused to sing "Deutschland uber Alles", but was ready to compromise with "Italia uber Alles". This could not be arranged, so led by the girl, all the boys staged a strike.

* * * *

Generalissimo Francisco Franco does not plan to follow up his victory with an attempt to regain the lost Spanish colonies in America.

* * * *

"Because of the short swirling skirts of this season's summer frocks, girls will be showing an extra million and a quarter yards of leg.—" declaration by a British Fashion Expert.

* * * *

What They Say

Any member of the Carlton Club with Leftist tendencies should take a course of Conservatism at the T.U.C.—Mr. Duff Cooper.

You English ought to get more accustomed to being dead.—Col. Casado.

Shakespeare is wonderful to speak but jolly difficult to act.—Mr. Gielgud.

I believe that Karl Marx's book on Capital is due to the fact that he had his lunch in the British Museum. Anyone who took his lunch there would adopt the same indignant attitude towards life.—Prof. Elton Mayo, of Harvard University.

NERVE TROUBLE LOST HIM HIS JOB

'PHYLLOSAN' Tablets put him right!

Nervous exhaustion accounts for a vast amount of misery and, in most cases, *needless* suffering in the strenuous life of to-day. If *your* nerves are frayed and you do not feel 'up to the mark' for work and play—here is a letter which will hearten you: "I have been a sufferer from neurasthenia for the past thirty years, have been in hospital twice, and up to five years ago, when I had to give up work, I was just able to keep going. I saw your advertisement so decided to try 'Phyllosan' tablets. I began to improve in general health. I sleep better, eat better and am now able to take walks with only a slight degree of discomfort. I honestly think I am right on the road to recovery." A. E. B.

Letters received from doctors and patients in all parts of the world tell how the wonderful power of 'Phyllosan' tablets to invigorate and tone the nervous system has succeeded when all other treatments have failed. 'Phyllosan' tablets possess in the highest degree vitalizing, tonic properties derived from a concentrated natural vegetable extract which is a revitalizing and rejuvenating substance essential to health. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you find any difficulty in obtaining 'Phyllosan' Tablets write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Dept. (DR), P.O. Box No. 258, Bombay, (sole selling agents in India on behalf of Natural Chemicals Ltd., London), from whom you can also obtain a FREE copy of a highly interesting informative booklet, 'Revitalization and Rejuvenation.'

GLEAMING TEETH
OFTEN HIDE DECAY
Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.
The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.
With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.
Tek
(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilised, in sealed cartons
—6 colours.—
Tek
the Modern
FOOD Brush
Tek
Tek
MEDIUM
ALSO—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Cuticura Ointment and Johnson's Ballistoseal Plasters
Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1939

India's Biggest and only Officially issued Investor's Guide. An Encyclopaedia of information on all classes of Companies known to the Stock Exchange. The ONLY publication which contains summaries of Balance Sheets for 1936 of Tea Companies and of other Companies issued upto April 4, 1939. Now ready. Price Rs. 10 per copy, post free. Send orders to the Secretary, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited, 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

Forward Bloc Formation

Brijlal Biyani Criticises Bose's Move

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail)

Inspite of the difference of opinion on certain affairs, the Congress was as strong and united as it was before, when the question of fighting British Imperialism came, declared Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress, speaking at the Nagpur Town Hall on Friday on the A.I.-C.C. meeting.

Mr. Biyani was afraid that the "Forward Bloc" of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, may not turn into a "Hatred Group". He could not understand how that group could denounce the present High Command which implicitly followed the Gandhian policy, while at the same time accept the policy and programme of Mahatma Gandhi.

Referring to the challenge of Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier to Mahatma Gandhi to contest a seat from the Nagpur-Kamptee Constituency Mr Biyani asked the doctor to first fight the election with an humble soldier of the Congress and then talk of things so high.

In conclusion Mr. Biyani said that democracy had been vindicated at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Calcutta, which meant that the minority must accept the verdict of majority.

OUTBREAK OF MENINGITIS THREATENED

The Provincial Government has declared that the town of Nagpur is threatened with an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis and as the ordinary provisions of law are insufficient to prevent the spread of the disease, it has made special regulations to deal with it.

The Provincial Government has also made special regulations to deal with cholera epidemic in Bhandara, which is threatened with the epidemic.

C. P. COTTON RETURN

2,985 carts of cotton arrived in the principal cotton markets of the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 29th April, as against 9,662 and 8,000 of the last two years during the same period. 520,714 carts of cotton arrived since 1st September, 1938, as compared with 787,523 and 951,775 carts for the last two years during the same period.

GIRLS' SUCCESS

The results of the previous LL.B., B.T., B.Sc. (Agriculture) LL.M. and Final Examination for the Diploma in Engineering were announced on Saturday. Four women candidates are successful at the Previous Law Examination namely Miss Kamala Hardas, Mrs. Sumati Mutatker, Miss Tara Hardas and Mrs. Vimaladevi Deshmukh. Four women candidates namely Miss E. Sneha Kumari Misra, Miss Florence Timothy, Miss Sakoo Godbole, Miss arojini Abhyanker (daughter of the late Barrister M. V. Abhyanker, the local Congress leader), Mrs. Savitri Devi and Mrs. Shakuntala Dani. Miss Florence Timothy has been awarded the Spence Medal for standing first at the B.T. Examination. One candidate passes at the LL.M. (Part I), but none is successful at the final LL. M. Examination.

NON-CONGRESS FLAGS OVER TRIPURI MEMORIAL

Jubbulpore Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, May 11.

The adjourned general meeting of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee which met last evening to consider the hitch that has been created over the removal of the non-Congress flags from the Patel Gate and the Tripuri Congress memorial, authorised Dr. Da'Silva, the Chairman, to get all the flags excepting that of the Congress, removed from the Memorial, within a week and take every step and legal assistance from the local authorities in the manner he may think proper.

In the meantime, the local Muslim Leaguers, apprehending trouble over the removal of their flag from the Patel Gate, have appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, to suspend the execution of the resolution by the Committee and have asserted that if their flag was removed it would hurt the feelings of the local Muslims and would agitate them greatly, which would be detrimental to the interest of the town.

WORKMEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, May 11.

According to a Drug message three labourers who had been digging the foundation of a house, were crushed to death on Wednesday last under the debris of wall, which accidently gave way, and entombed them.

HYDERABAD MARTYRS' DAY

Appeal For Observance On May 21

(From A Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, May 10.

Appealing for the public observance of an All-India Hyderabad Martyrs' Day, the War Council of the International Aryan League Satyagraha Samiti which held an emergent meeting last night, has passed a Resolution demanding an impartial enquiry into the causes of deaths in Hyderabad jails.

The Council has forwarded the resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rejendra Prasad, the Congress President, the Governors and the Prime Ministers of different provinces and to the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

SATYAGRAHA PRISONERS IN HYDERABAD JAIL

(From A Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, May 9

There have been persistent rumours in Hyderabad of prisoners going on hunger-strike in the Central jail as well as some district jails. Enquiries made in responsible quarters show that the authorities are having great trouble from the Satyagraha prisoners in the jails all over the Dominions. The truth about the so-called hunger-strike, it is stated, is that the prisoners demand far more liberal scale of diet than is prescribed in the jail Manual and when they are told that the diet of all prisoners is regulated by the orders of the jail Manual they frequently go on strike for a day or two and individually. Actual hunger-strike as a form of Satyagraha has not been earnestly resorted by any responsible Satyagrahis because such a measure is not called for and the treatment normally meted out to the prisoners is as considerate as circumstances permit; for instance, if the Civil Surgeon who is the Superintendent of each district jail or the State Surgean attached to the Central Jail certifies that the ordinary diet is injurious to the prisoner, special diet is given to him. Prisoners are also allowed to perform individually their Havan Kunds in the Jails and are also given papers and periodicals.

The Jail authorities aver that some prisoners, and in particular the numerous unemployed persons without any normal means of livelihood who have offered Satyagraha, create trouble in the jails merely to provoke the authorities into treating them harshly so that they may be regarded as martyrs all over India. They are insolent to convict overseers and to members of the jail staff. Dispite instructions to the contrary they shout slogans at the top of their voices for several hours almost every night and resort with other refractory behaviour with the result that they have to be punished for the sake of jail discipline and there is a hue and cry of mal-treatment raised. Even Mahatma Gandhi referring to the treatment meted out by the Madras Government to the anti-Hindi agitators wrote in the "Harijan" "until we have found the correct remedy in terms of Satyagraha the Ministers must be permitted to deal with such offences in the manner they consider best." The Nizam's Government jail authorities argue that on account of the mis-conduct of a number of ill-disposed Satyagraha's prisoners they are compelled to take steps which are afterwards alleged as charges against them. It must be admitted that in spite of allegations appearing in propagandists paper the responsible Satyagrapha leaders have never made such charges and on the contrary have contradicted them.

W. I. A. A's Appeal To Lady Who Witnessed Motor Accident

The Assistant Secretary, the W. I. A. A. writes:—

My Committee is anxious to get in touch with the European lady who witnessed an accident involving motor-cycle No. 665 and motor-car No. T. 5694 at about 7 a.m. on Tuesday, May 9.

The car was travelling from Cooperage Road towards Mayo Road, and the motor-cycle was travelling from Mayo Road, leaving the Prince of Wales' statue on its right, towards the band-stand, and the collision took place just beyond the statue.

From information in my possession it appears that this lady spoke to the driver of the car but walked on without giving her name.

I would be most grateful if she would write or telephone to me at my office as soon as she conveniently can.

Dual System To Go

The vexed question of the dual system and a City Civil Court in Bombay has been exercising the minds of the profession and the public for many years. Various devices have been suggested, but could not be acted upon. Government has decided that the time is come when this question should be solved. Government has therefore come to the decision that the whole bar should be unified and the dual system should be done away with, but the question of seniors like K. C.s in England should be adopted throughout the Province.

The procedure on the Original Side of the High Court should be simplified so as to suit a unified bar and the Original Side departments should be organised. The Court fees on the Original Side should be so fixed as not to result in a smaller net revenue to Government than if the Court Fees Act were applied.

Government has approached the High Court with these suggestions and it is hoped that the High Court would willingly respond to what represents the demands of the public and the profession outside the Original Side. The change, subject to what the High Court may have to say, might come into effect as from the 1st of June, 1940, and it is likely that the High Court may decide not to hold the Solicitors or the Advocates Examination hereafter.

It does not mean that the efficiency of the profession should be lowered, and therefore several tests will have to be prescribed for conveyancing advocates. The institution of senior advocates will also maintain the efficiency which characterises the Original Side Bar at the present moment. The practising solicitors under this scheme will be accepted as conveyancing advocates. The details of the scheme will be worked out by the High Court after the broad lines of agreement have been reached.—"Public Information Series."

LOKMANYA MILL STRIKE CALLED OFF

Barsi Water-Supply To Be Increased: Extra Pipe Line

(From Our Correspondent)
BARSI, May 10.

The Lokmanya Mill-strike resorted to by the women workers is now called off, as a settlement has been reached between the strikers and the management.

The General meeting of the Barsi Municipal Borough at its recent meeting resolved to levy a tax on paper. Newspapers and school text-books are exempted from the tax.

Following the inspection note of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts about the financial condition of the Municipality, the Barsi Municipal Borough has appointed a sub-committee with a view to better the financial position of the municipality. The Sub-Committee is to submit its report within a month and consists of Messrs. G. R. Zadbuke the President, Khude vice-President, Pardeshi, Hasan Chand Saheb, M.A. Sunvase, Bhatkar and Walke.

Barsi has got a population of 30,000 at present. This being a commercial town, the population tends to increase. So the Barsi Municipality has decided to lay an extra pipe line from Pathvi tank to Barsi—a distance of eleven miles with a view to increase the supply of drinking water at Barsi.

GANGSTERS ROUNDED UP

The Commissioner of Police has passed an order of deportation on Usman Sheroo, Gora Bhaiya and other members of an alleged gang who were arrested by Sergeant Hinkley of Maharbowdi police setation on 15th April last.

These persons are said to be dadas of Falkland Road and Golpitha. They have been harassing the public, shop-keepers and prostitutes at Falkland Road. Several complaints were lodged by the public at Maharbowdi police station.

The Commissioner therefore ordered their deportation under sections 27 (i) Bombay City Police Act on 28th April for two years.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUBHAS PURSE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The following collections to the Subhas Purse have been made:—

Sj. Chiranji Lal Bajoria, Howrah Rs. 1.000; Anonymous Rs. 300; Sj. Ratan Prosad Chamaria, Howrah Rs. 200; "Suradhani" 3-1, Russa Road, Calcutta Rs. 99-9-9 Sj. Bijoy Kumar Mukerji, Salkia, (1st instalment) Rs. 50; Sj. Saila Kumar Mukerji, Salkia, (1st instalment) Rs. 50; Sj. Krishnadhan Chatterjee, Shibpur, Howrah Rs. 100; Dr. Susil K. Sanyal, Santragachi Rs. 25; Sj. Bijoy K. Hazra, Bantra, Howrah Rs. 100; Sj. Barada Prasanna Pain Rs. 100; and Sj. Sukumar Dutta, Howrah Rs. 200. Total Rs. 2,224-9-9.

TEACHING HINDUSTANI IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Text Book Committee's Recommendations Approved

The Public Relations officer writes:—

The Hindustani School Book Committee which was appointed by Government in September last to advise on the questions relating to suitable text-books to be used and the framing of syllabuses laying down standards of proficiency in Hindustani has submitted its recommendations. These have been examined by Government whose orders are as follows:—

Government has approved the proposal of the Committee that until it is possible to train special Hindustani teacher, all persons who have passed the examinations mentioned below and who are acquainted with one of the regional languages of the Province and with both the Nagari and Urdu script should be regarded as qualified teachers of Hindustani. These examinations are:—

1. Rashtra Bhasha Kovid of Prayag (Hindi Sahitya Sammelan).
2. Rashtra Bhasha Visharad of Madras.
3. Visharad of Allahabad.
4. Teachers Training Course at the Jamia Millia, Delhi.
5. Diploma Examination of the Rashtra Bhasha Adhayapana Mandir. Wardha, and any other equivalent examination in Hindustani.

SOME CASES ON MERITS.

Government has also approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination with Hindi or Urdu as the second language should be regarded as qualified teachers of Hindustani for the time being, provided they satisfy requirements other than the examinations mentioned by the Committee. Government also concurs in the Director's suggestion that the cases of Hindustani teachers not possessing the qualifications specified above but already employed in schools should be decided on merits.

SYLLABUS FOR HINDUSTANI.

Government has also approved the syllabus for Hindustani standards, I, II, and III proposed by the Committee for (i) Upper Primary Standards, (ii) Middle Schools, (iii) English-Teaching, i.e., Secondary (English) Schools, and (iv) Primary Training Institutions, on the understanding that the course intended for the Training Institutions will be further revised after three years from the date of the introduction of Hindustani in the Primary and Secondary Schools.

As regards the preparation and publication of Hindustani text-books, the Committee's suggestion that this should be left to private enterprise has been accepted.

PRACTICAL WORKING.

With regard to the practical working of the scheme relating to the introduction of Hindustani in Primary and Secondary Schools, the Committee has recommended that promotion to a higher standard should not be conditional on success in the Hindustani Test, and that a special proficiency certificate in Hindustani should be given by the head of the Institution to pupils who pass in the Hindustani Test.

These recommendations have been approved. While, however, Government agrees that the promotion of a pupil to a higher standard should not, at this stage, be made to depend on his success in the Hindustani text, regard should be had in considering the pupil's general fitness for promotion to his knowledge of Hindustani.

SPECIAL SCRIPT.

The Committee has made certain suggestions in regard to the use of Devnagri script in Hindustani text-books. These have been approved, subject to the understanding that the modified script is to be used for the text-books published specially for the Province and that it should not be insisted upon in the use of other books and that the students should not be penalised for the use of the ordinary Devnagri script in writing.

REFRESHER COURSES.

In order to promote efficiency among teachers of Hindustani the Committee has proposed that refresher courses should be provided in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak either departmentally or through the special institutions at Surat, Poona and Dharwar. The proposal is under consideration of Government and orders thereon will be issued separately.

4 Kinds Of Solar Year

Lectures And Demonstrations By Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez

The Bombay Geographical Association arranged for about 50 Lectures delivered during 10 days ended Wednesday, May 3. More than 50 Lectures were delivered. Mr. Padan S. M. Godrez was invited by the Association to give a Telescope Demonstration on Monday, 24th April. His Second lecture was on Tuesday, 2nd May, at the Chikitsak Samuh Shirolkar High School, Girgaon.

1. Anomalistic i.e. Sun from Apogee or Perigee to the same forward moving point again. Its length is

Days 365 . 25964134.

2. Sidereal i.e. Sun from a fixed star or a fixed point in the Ecliptic to the same fixed star or fixed point again. It takes more than 365¼ days, that is, its length is

Days 365 . 25636042.

The second longest and of exact 360 degrees and, so Genuine Solar Year, acknowledged and adopted in their Calendars by at least six ancient nations:—Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Hindus and Zoroastrians. Used for Astronomical computations as well as fod National Calendar purposes. This is the true orbital revolution of our Earth round the Sun; also as viewed from our Earth, Sun takes a complete turn of 360 degrees in the heavens. Kepler and Newton utilized this kind of Solar Year for computing and promulgating their immortal laws of mathematics and dynamics.

Hindu name for this true Solar Year is Nirayana.

Mogul Emperor Akbar and other Muslim Kings of India acknowledged this year under the name Fasli.

This Sidereal Solar Year is of Real Zodiac, i.e., of real 12 Constellations (Rashis) and of actual 27 Asterisms (Nakshatras).

Now we come to the two Nodal Years.

3. Tropical i.e., Equinoctial i.e. Solsticial Solar Year. All these are names for the erroneous and artificial year of the Jelali or Gregorian calendar.

The real name for this Year is Equatorial Nodal Solar Year, i.e., from the point of intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic to the same point again. It takes less than 365¼ days, that is its length is

Days 365 . 24219379.

This type of Year is of Imaginary Zodiac and adopted by Sultan Jelaluddin of Muslim Iran in 11th Century with the help of Omar Khayyam and by Pope Gregory XIII in 16th Century, with the help of Lilius. A few Parsis call this Tropical Nodal Year as Fasli. But this is both inconsistent and a misnomer. These few Parsis ought to be stopped from misconstruing this technical (Paribhashik) term Fasli, because it will create colossal confusion for future generations. These few Parsis also confuse the "First Point of Aries" with the First Constellation of Aries. The latter can be translated into Gujarati as Mesh Rashi, but the former cannot be translate as "Mesha", because it is a technical term like Horse Power or Pig Iron. Pig Iron cannot be translated in Gujarati as "Dukkar nun Lokhand.

The "First Point of Aries" which is nothing else but Upper Equatorial Node. Its Hindu name is Sayana.

4.Eclipse Solar year, i.e., Sun from the upper Lunar Node (Rahu) or from the Lower Lunar Node (Ketu) to the same again.

This kind of year may also be styled as Synodic Revolution of a Lunar Node

Length in Days:—346 . 620031.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR AIR RAID INSTRUCTORS

The Secretary of the Parsi Ambulance Division writes:

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Parsi Division, a short course of four lectures was delivered last month at Lady Willingdon Building, Opp. Metro Cinema on Air Raid Precautions. This was much appreciated by those present that frequent demands have been made for an enlarged course of the same. In view of this, it has been arranged to start a special class for Instructors Course from Wednesday, 17th May 1939 at 6-30 p.m. at above address.

The course consists of 10 to 11 lectures once a week every Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. illustrated by Charts, Models, Diagrams and slides, etc., and practical demonstrations will be given on Incendiary and High Explosive Bombs with different Types of Respirators and Gas Chamber Training.

Those ladies and gentlemen who have not already got their names enrolled are requested to do so with Mr. Contractor at the above address daily from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. upto 14th May 1939.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that the s. s. "KALAVATI" will sail for Mangalore Line Ports at 12-30 P.M. to-day (Friday) instead of her usual departure time of 9-30 A.M.

The s.s. "BHADRAVATI" from Mangalore is due to-day (Friday) morning at 6 A.M.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 11th May, 1939.
Tel. No. 25061.
PRINCE'S DOCK OFFICE,
Tel No. 24086.

THE ATHLETE KNOWS WHAT IS BEST FOR VITALITY . .

Athletes need stamina and vitality. Vita-Weat Crispbread gives maximum vitality because it contains the essential Vitamins A, B, D and E. Take delicious Vita-Weat Crispbread with all your meals and you will aid your digestion, prevent tooth decay and build up your vitality. Vita-Weat is sustaining but non-fattening.

Vita-Weat REGD
THE VITALITY FOOD

What!

REDUCE THE COST OF WALKING?
CERTAINLY, WITH TEJ!

THE quicker your shoes or chappals wear out, the more they cost you—the longer you can make them last, the more you save.

By regularly using Tej Boot Polish you will gain many months of extra wear, for besides polishing brilliantly Tej sinks into the leather making it supple and long-lived.

Using Tej is a double economy—you save on the shoes and you save on the polish, for Tej costs less than any other brand on the market

Tej is entirely Swadeshi. It is available in two sizes and three colours in tins: viz., Black, Tan and Dark Tan.

TATA TOMCO SALES DEPT. P. O. Box 528, Bombay.

Approved for use by Army Head Quarters

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES AT KANDIVLI

In an atmosphere of hope and enthusiasm, the first session of the Short Term Courses in Physical Education began its work at Kandivli, near Bombay, on the 1st of April. About two hundred secondary teachers, including twenty ladies, deputed by Government and private schools, gymnasia, and scout associations, have joined this session.

Amidst surroundings ideally fitted for physical education, these teachers are encamped on the premises of the Training Institute for Physical Education, in semi-permanent structures where Government have made arrangements for water, electricity, etc. The whole camp covers an area of two hundred and thirty acres with extensive play-grounds and spacious well-equipped gymnasia. Under the care of Principal Joseph, these two hundred teachers will receive their training for two months and will complete their course almost simultaneously with the one hundred graduate teachers who are already being trained at the Physical Education Institute for the last five months. Thus, by the end of this summer the Government of Bombay will have about three hundred secondary teachers working in many different educational institutions in the Province. These teachers will carry with them up-to-date ideals of physical education, and by their efforts, are expected to help the growth of ideal citizenship among their students.—"Public Information Series."

Bombay Oil Workers' Meeting

A meeting of the Bombay Oil Workers' Union was held at Sewri, Bombay on Tuesday last, under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Pradhan. The President dweit upon the importance of Trade Unionism and exhorted the workers to join the Union in large numbers. Messrs Sahasrabudhe and Jadhav also addressed the meeting. One of the members of the Union gave it to understand that the workers in Standard Vacuum Oil Co., have been given certain concession regarding privilege and sick leave.

The Union is affiliated to the Independent Labour Party.

"A Noble Moral Cause"

A PARSI'S TRIBUTE TO PROHIBITION

Mr. N. B. Panthaki writes:

Despite the fact that there are some references in some of the religious books of Parsis about the use of the liquor in their religious ceremonies thousands of Parsis abstain from using it even for religious ceremonies. I know that there are some Parsi Agiaries where wine etc., is not used at all. Our great patriot The Late Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal Solicitor did not touch it at all. Dadabhai's abstention went to the extent of doing away with spicy things from the daily food. Mr. Vimadalal was a theosophist and a teetotaller and it would be but in fitness of things Parsis of to-day take lessons from the life of this illustrious patriot.

I know that my co-religionists have a religious objection to the prohibition policy of the Congress Government but I assured them that I have tried my utmost to impress upon the Congress Government as well as the responsible leaders of Congress the religious sentiments of Parsis. We all know that the government are not unmindful to these. The Hon'ble, Dr. Gilder and Mahatma Gandhi have assured the Parsis that they will be allowed a restricted use of wine in their religious ceremonies if it is established that wine is absolutely essential for religious ceremonies. After his undertaking, I do not think that it is advisable to carry on a futile campaign against prohibition.

Another objection of the Parsis is that most of the traders engaged in the business are Parsis, and if prohibition comes they will be thrown out of employment. I had brought this fact also to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister Dr. Gilder, and I was satisfied with kind answer that he gave to me. He told me that the Government are not unmindful to this thing and are considering this problem most sympathetically to the utmost satisfaction of the persons vitally affected by their policy. They are at present devising a scheme to accord relief to the workers who would be thrown out of employment on account of their policy. The Bhandaries who are engaged in Toddy trade will be given rent-free lands, and similar relief also will be given to others concerned.

The Government had asked the Association of liquor and Toddy licence holders to suppply them with necessary statistics, but unfortunately the Government have not received any such thing from the Association. Nevertheless the Government are going to appoint a special officer to gather necessary information. I appeal to the Parsi Panchayat and other Parsi magnates to come forward and help the Government in solving this problem.

It would not be certainly a waste if some of the cosmopolitan funds such as Wadia and Tata Trust Funds are utilised to give relief to those who are adversely affected by Prohibition. If we look to the whole problem with such a sympathetic view, I think that the problem of unemployment among Parsis will never arise. I have found Hon'ble Dr. Gilder a most sympathetic Minister. The Hon'ble Minister is too keen to help his coreligionists in their getting back their old vacation of agriculture.

Then comes the question of the capital to the extent of one crore of rupees invested in this trade. A case has been made out for the vested interests. The real fact is that there does not arise any question of the protection of these vested interests because every year Government are making sales by auctions and thus licences are granted annually. None the less the Government would consider the problem. The Government will be prepared to make necessary arrangements for the sale of the stocks that will be left unsold after 1st of August to the place where it could be sold.

I had tried to impress upon the Congress Minister the need of proceeding with their Prohibition scheme by stages, but as they have resolved to let go the tainted income and introduce Prohibition from 1st of August, I think it is futile to carry on the fight, of course Parsis are quite welcome to go to the Federal Court, but as an old Parsi I can say that Parsis will not be successful in their satyagraha against Prohibition.

There is no foundation in believing, as insinuated by some interested persons, that some of the leaders of Congress high command are bent upon ruining the business of Parsis. I know as one who had taken active part in both the C. D. Movements, that the Swadeshi Movement which was aimed at boycotting foreign cloth spelt ruin to thousands of Hindu and Muslim traders. As there was no communal bias in the Swadeshi Movement so also there cannot be any anti-Parsi bias in the Prohibition campaign.

Thousands of Hindu and Muslim traders had to suffer on account of the Swadeshi Movement but that did not deprive them of taking to other trades and they have done it. Similarly Parsi-traders should try to adjust themselves to the changed conditions.

If the wealthy Parsis take it upon themselves to effect a re-adjustment, they have money, and necessary intelligence to start new enterprises on the model of Dayal Bag of Agra and thereby they can absorb those Parsis who may lose their long claimed business. The trustees of estate of Mr. Ardesir Godrej at Nasik can absorb a good many of such Parsis and provide them with honourable vacation. I have implicit truth in the acumen, philanthropy and sound reasonableness of my Parsi brothers. They are born with a natural gift and success is always theirs in whatever field they are engaged.

I was extremely grieved when I heard such wise person as Mr. Sabavala arguing against Prohibition and that too under the plea of individual liberty. As one who has stayed along with poor labourers, I know their miserable plight. I am fully aware what wretchedness overtakes their families when 1/5 of their income is spent after drink. If we know this fact I do not think that any argument can well advocate the cause of antiprohibition. The plea of individual liberty is a myth, and if there does exist any kind of individual liberty behind the whole thing then it is the liberty of the individual who drinks to the limit of losing all sense of a human being and thus deprives the liberty to live to those who are dependent on him. Can this thing even be called individual Liberty? Can it find any moral justification? I know that Mr. Sabavala is a kind hearted and noble spirited person and I am confident that if he realises the gravity of the whole problem he would cease opposing Prohibition.

In conclusion I would like to draw the attention to the harm done by communal riots. We all know that it is ultimately the drunkenness which is responsible for senseless butchery of the innocent ones. Here drink nurtures goondaism.

Prohibition no doubt will in its wake increase some of our taxes, but even then the poorer classes have not to worry about that because, those taxes will be imposed upon those who can bear them. I think we should be ready to sacrifice something for such a noble moral cause.

I have written to Mr. Jal Bulsara the Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat and also to Lady Dhanbai Readymoney and urged upon them the necessity of stopping their campaign against, the Hon. Dr. Gilder. I have appealed to them to do whatever is in the best interests of our community.

One word about the Property Tax. I have discussed this matter with the Hon'ble Minister Dr. Gilder, and I am glad to state that he has shown his willingness to put forward the case for exempting the low rent charitable buildings from the Tax.

WOMAN'S HOCKEY IN INDIA.

Mr. Angelo Moses, M.A., F.R.A.C., of Baroda (formerly Honorary Secretary of St. John's Club, Vizagapatam) writes as follows:—

"I read with interest the article entitled "Women's Hockey in India" published in the "Sunday Chronicle" dated April 30. Your contributor has dealt with the progress of women's hockey at various centres in India, but he has made no mention of the game in Vizagapatam. Ever since I formed the St. John's Club ladies hockey team in January 1938, hockey has become the most popular sport among the ladies of Vizagapatam. At present there are two strong hockey teams in the town—the St. John's Club and the St. Joheph's Convent. Matches between the two teams are a regular feature Occasionally the ladies play in combined teams with men. Incidentally, such games are very popular and have done much to speed up the feminine game in Vizagapatam."

MYSORE EXCURSION SPECIAL.

(From A Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, May 9.

The chief organiser, Mysore Excursion Special, officially announces 22nd May as the starting date of their train from Hubli, 24th being incorrect. The Sukh Dayak Yatra Samiti has shifted its office to Malmaddi, in Dharwar.

IBN SAUD'S VISIT TO BAHREIN

Presents By Shaikh And British Oil Companies

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

When H. M. King Ibn Suad has paid an official visit to Bahrein a grand royal reception by H. H. Shaikh of Bahrein was accorded to him.

During the stay of H. M. King Ibn Suad in Bahrein, and in accordance with the Arab custom the following valuable presentations were given to him by the Shaikh of Bahrein in connection with this visit:—

20 golden daggars, one sword inlaid with precious stones and worth nearly one lakh and twenty thousand rupees, 200 she-camels of the well-known place of Auman, each worth nearly £500, 40 Arabian horses, each worth about £1,000, 11 motor cars, a lorries, 2 necklaces inlaid with pearls worth 2 lakhs of rupees and one thousand pieces of embroidered Arabian cloth, etc.

The British Board-Directors of Al-Hassa and Al Katif Oil Company (in the Saudi Arabia territory attached to the Bahrein) has offered as a token to the retinue of H. M. King Ibn Saud, according to the Arab custom there in connection with this visit, 1000 sheep, 2000 fowls, 500 bags of rice, 100 tins of ghee, 50 bags of sugar, 100 bags of coffee, 20 cases of tea, 10 bags of cardamams and 10 bags of ginger, etc.

SPANISH BOATS IN FRENCH PORTS

Franco Press Attacks France

(From Our Correspondent.)

BURGOS, April 25.

The Spanish Press to-day attacks France, alleging that Spain is meeting difficulties in getting possession of boats and trawlers held in French ports during the civil war.

"El Diario Vasco" declares that out of 370 fishing-boats and other craft in French ports only 60 have been returned. It adds that the preliminary pact of recognition reached between General Jordana, Franco's Foreign Minister, and the French Senator, M. Berard, provided for the return of all Spanish ships and other Spanish holdings in France. "Why do French newspapers", the paper asks, "continue to waste paper talking about treaties made by other nations when the French are the first not to respect the treaties they have signed?"

"El Pueblo Vasco" also joins in criticism of the French, saying that the "campaign of lies" in the French Press concerning Spanish troop movements in Morocco and a possible threat to the international zone of Tangiers was calculated to increase European tension. Other Spanish newspapers touching on the question of returning the vessels and Spanish holdings in France state that "Spain's patience is being sorely tried".

WHO MADE BOMBING 'PLANES LEGAL?

LONDON (By Mail.)

An ironic fact, known hardly at all to the general public in any country, is that the retention of the bombing plane as a legal instrument of war and the suppression of native populations, was due to insistence by Great Britain. The background story of this amazing episode has been told in several places where it can be documented, but most recent perhaps, is a speech made by Hugh Dalton, Member of Parliament, last February at Accrington. Referring to the Disarmament Conference, of 1932, Mr. Dalton said: "On February 10, in the first debate of the Conference, Italy proposed the abolition of all bombing aeroplanes. Germany, Russia, and other States supported. The United States of America was friendly to the idea, and in June President Hoover definitely came out in favour. From the first, Sir John Simon and Lord Londonderry resisted and obstructed, and on July 7, Lord Baldwin, on behalf of the Government, opposed abolition, and proposed instead that limits should be defined within which air bombing should be legitimate. Nearly three years later, Lord Londonderry told the world that in 1932 when 'the Disarmament Conference assembled, almost its earliest discussions were centered around the possibility of the total abolition of...the bombing aeroplane...I had the utmost difficulty at that time in preserving the use of the bombing aeroplane'. But he succeeded, and his Liberal colleagues of that time helped him to succeed. The consequences of that success are written in letters of blood in China, Abyssinia, and Spain. And may be the end is not yet."—NNS

LURE OF THE HILLS

Mahableshwar Season Begins

(From Our Correspondent)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 9.

During the last week the Id-e-Milad-un-Nabi Committee had arranged a series of lectures and a mammoth procession of the sacred flag of Islam, thus celebrating the Prophet's Day.

On the 4th instant Seth Ali Mohamed Jiva of Bombay addressed a huge meeting eulogising the life and work of the Holy Prophet and advised the Mussalmans of all shades of opinion to sink their differences and join in harmonious workings in uplifting their brethren.

With the camping of Mr. Jenkins, the Director of Agriculture Poona, there seems to be sort of stir and activity amongst the agrarian communities up here.

It seems for sometime past the Agri. Development Association Mahableshwar has been looking into the problem of establishing English Vegetables up here and affecting Varietal Purity and improvements.

Khansaheb A. Munshi who has recently returned from an extensive tour of Japan and China intends introducing Nippon Rope-making machines, fruit canning, seamer and thus utilize the raw material as far as possiblie.

SQUAB-INDUSTRY IN PROVINCE

On the 9th instant the Director of Agriculture granted an interview to Mr. Rashid A. M. in connection with the introduction of Squab-industry in the Bombay presidency.

It seems they had a formal talk on the subject and that the Director has promised to start a small Unit-house for the pegions at the Poona Poultry Station and thus help in studying further the financial implications and economic utilities in the interest of the agrarian communities.

LURE OF THE HILLS

During the last week several people have come up to spend their Summer vacation and holidays up here.

Towards evenings the clubs are crowded. Among the topics generally discussed are the coming Federation, Congress Ministry and its doings and the position of smaller States.

PREVENTION OF CANCER FORMATION

Japanese Scientists Find New Chemical

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

A new chemical to prevent the formation of cancer within the body was discovered by a group of researchers at Osaka Imperial University, headed by Dr. Ryojun Kinoshita, very recently.

Through close study of the chemical constituents of oil from rice husks, it was discovered through prevention of fissiparism of the cancer cells by the oil that cancers coming from butter yellow could be held in check, and liver cancers from the same cause could be rapidly reduced in size. The effects were found to be the same with fatty acid and Vitamin -E removed from the oil.—United Press.

"NOTHING SHORT OF SCANDAL"

(From Our Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, April 27.

Declaring that "only Mr. de Valera knew Eire's foreign policy", Prof. O'Sullivan, Cosgrave party, Kerry, protested in the Dail this afternoon that the people were "bewildered and uneasy".

He had asked when it was proposed to take the votes for external affairs and the League of Nations.

Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, the Vice-Premier, told him that Mr. de Valera was going to America at the end of the week, and the votes would probably remain over until his return in six or seven weeks' time.

Prof. O'Sullivan retorted that this was "nothing short of a scandal". The House was being denied an opportunity at this highly critical moment, he said, of reviewing the international situation.

They could only draw one conclusion—that the Government was anxious to avoid discussion on a matter of the greatest importance to the people.

To-morrow Mr. de Valera will be asked whether he has received a questionnaire from the German Government following President Roosevelt's appeal, and what answer, if any, has been made.

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH CENTENARY

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

The Managing Committee of the Khalsa College, Amritsar has decided to commemorate the First Centenary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death on the 25th of June, 1939 in a manner befitting the great occasion. There will be organized a grand Durbar to which will be invited representatives of all great historic families, especially of the descendants of the Maharaja's relatives, ministers and officers. Invitations will be issued to the various States, the provincial Government and all the Sikh organisations to send their representatives.

A Souvenir Book will be prepared with articles from eminent writers on the life and work of the great Maharja.

A Kavi Durbar (Poetic Symposium) and an exhibition of historical manuscript, records, paintings, etc., will also be held in this connection.

WARDHA HARIJAN HOSTEL.

The Superintendent Harijan Hostel, Wardha, writes:

"All Harijan students, desirous of residing in the Harijan Hostel, Wardha, should apply to the Superintendent, immediately. Even caste-Hindu students will be admitted."

(Continued from Col. 7)

to pay over-time within the stipulated period.

Although it may be difficult to stop continual night duty altogether, the Supervisor hopes that the matter will continue to receive attention and that everything practical will be done to reduce it.

RUNNING STAFF.

Rarely have intermittent employees been found exceeding the limitation of 12 hours' daily duty. There is no justification for giving the employees more than 12 hours' duty at a stretch except at the time of changing shifts. The allowance to all employees of eight consecutive hours break in every 24 hours, has improved on almost all the Railways except the M. & S. M.

As the duties of the Running Staff present peculiar difficulties, this category of Staff has been excluded from the protection afforded by the Regulations. Mostly it has been found, however, that the rosters on which these employees generally work, conform to the principles of the Regulations. It is hoped in due course to bring this category under the statutory provisions of the Regulations.

Working Hours On Railways

Labour Supervisor's Report Shows Better Compliance With Regulations

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

All state-managed Railways, together with three important company-managed systems, are now complying with the provisions of the Hours of Regulations, says the Supervisor of Railway Labour in his Annual Report for 1937-38, on the working of the Hours of Employment Regulations, just issued

The majority of railway servants in India are now protected by legislation which is an outcome of Government of India's ratification of two International Labour Conventions adopted respectively at Washington in 1919 and at Geneva in 1921. The total number of non-gazetted employees on all Class I Railways on March 31, 1937 was 6,49,077 of which 5,00,362 were employed in the seven railways on which the regulations were in force. In other words 77 per cent. of the total staff are now enjoying the benefits of the legislation.

NEED FOR SCRUTINY.

The industrial and economic depression which adversely affected the volume of railway traffic coincided with the application of the Regulations to the four State-managed railways, namely, E. I. R., N. W. R., G. I. P. and E. B. R. This was advantageous, for the decrease in business created opportunities for the reorganisation of work at stations and in traffic and loco yards which facilitated correct rostering of staff. But a fall in traffic tends to swell the ranks of employees whose work is essentially of an intermittent nature, and when traffic revives, as it appears to be doing now, the Supervisor thinks it necessary to scrutinize the work of certain categories of staff to see whether a change in their classification is called for.

OVER-TIME WORK.

The number of those who occasionally or habitually work beyond their rostered hours, is limited to certain well-defined categories of staff such as Goods clerks and the inferior staff of the Transportation Department, who are called upon to do the loading and the unloading of 'smalls' in addition to their normal duties. The factors that are responsible for keeping the Goods clerks beyond their rostered hours, are their habit of not keeping their work up-to-date, the inadequacy of staff particularly during heavy seasonal traffic, the unsuitability of rosters and perhaps to a certain extent the desire to avoid complaints from customers.

Efforts made from time to time to arrange for the periodic rest to coincide with the Calendar day have not been in vain. Except on the M. & S. M. Railway, where the percentage of staff enjoying a calendar day's rest to the total staff has slightly decreased, the position on all other Railwys has improved. The goods clerks are sometimes found working during their weekly rest periods. The delivery of perishables on Sundays often leads to infringement. The Supervisor suggests that other staff should be deputed or special arrangements made to deal with this work.

MORE CONTINUOUS STAFF.

As recommended by the Inspecting Staff and owing to the sympathetic attitude generally adopted by the Railway administrations, a large number of employees who until recently were classed as "Intermittent" staff are now classified as "Continuous". Whereas in 1936-37 the percentage of continuous to the total staff (excluding those under the Factory Act) ranged from 55 to 71, last year it ranged from 54.8 to 71.6. The position has improved on the B. B. & C. I., G. I. P. and N. W. Railways and remained stationary on the E. B. Railway. The B. & N. W. Railway which has only recently come under the scope of the Regulations shows a low percentage of 56.2, which though better than that of the M. & S. M. does not compare favourably with the other systems.

As regards intermittent staff there is a slight change for the better on the N. W. and G. I. P. Railways, practically no change on the E. I., E. B., and S. M. Railways; but on the B. B. & C. I. the percentage come down from 27.6 to 23 and there was an increase in the percentage of the continuous staff.

Occasionally it came to light that records of over-time work had not been kept. In order to facilitate the control, the Supervisor suggests that a separate register for this purpose should be maintained. Sometimes payment for over-time was delayed. The Payment of Wages Act, it is hoped, however will put a stop to these delays, for its provision makes it obligatory on the Administrations

(Continued in Col. 5)

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

That feeling of insufficient sleep is a sure sign of run-down physical condition which if neglected, may lead to a complete breakdown. More energy is used up than your body cells are able to produce.

Bayer's TONIC, a perfect combination of vitamins, phosphates etc., directly feeds the body cells increasing the output of vital energy. You will soon feel the glow of buoyant health, and vigour.

"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

6

Govt. Concessions To Paper Industry In Kanara

SUPPORT TO RAYON INDUSTRY PROJECT ALSO PROMISED

The Government of Bombay has promised the following concessions to the promoters of a factory for the manufacture of pulp and paper from bamboos in the Kanara forests:—

(i) that the Government will be prepared to make bamboos available for the purpose of making paper pulp and will charge royalty thereon at the concessional rate of annas 8 per ton for the first five years from the date of the first use of the bamboos from the Kanara forests,

(ii) that this concessional rate of royalty will be subject to revision at the end of every period of five years,

(iii) that the concession in respect of the rate of royalty charged to the bamboo factory will be subject to the further condition that the bamboo extracted will be used only in the factory and will not be used for export purposes or sold for local use and that the rules framed by the Forest Department from time to time for regulating the cutting of bamboos in the forest shall be duly observed by the Company.

(iv) that Government will give all the bamboos required for the purposes of the factory as far as they may be available in the forests and that the surplus of bamboos which may remain over after meeting the legitimate requirements of the factory shall be disposed of by Government as they please,

(v) that if suitable Government land is available in the area in which the factory is proposed to be erected Government will be prepared to lease out the necessary area for the construction of the plant and the quarters of the staff and the employees and will charge only a nominal rent for the first five years and that the rent charged for the land will be subject to revision at the end of every period of five years,

(vi) that Government will permit free of charge the use of sources of water supply under its control, subject to the rights—such as they may be—of other people thereon,

(vii) that Government will purchase in such quantities as Government may determine from time to time, the different varieties of paper manufactured by the factory provided the quality is satisfactory and the prices charged are reasonable, compared with those prevailing in the market.

(viii) that Government will subscribe 10 per cent. of the share capital after the company has been properly organised and the necessary portion of the issued share capital is subscribed by the public. That Government, in that case, reserves the right to nominate two Directors, and, in the event of a managing agency being created, Government will require that the terms of the managing agency contract shall be subject to the previous approval of Government and that Government further reserves the right to have the Company's accounts audited and will require that the suggestions in respect of irregularities noticed (if any) shall be given effect to within a reasonable period. The above concessions are subject to the conditions that (1) the public shall be given all reasonable facilities of subscribing to the share capital of the company, (2) Government will be at liberty to lay down such further conditions as may be deemed necessary in the public interest, (3) in the event of a bamboo paper pulp factory not being established within a period of two years the concessions promised will cease to be operative.

Rayon Industry Project

In the case of another project for a Karnatak Rayon and Pulp factory, Government has informed the promoter that it is prepared to grant him the option to work the Forest area "A" of the Gangawali River Valley Forest for the purpose of the contemplated factory for a period of 25 years or till the next flowering of bambusa Arundanacea whichever is longer, subject to such conditions as may be deemed necessary by Government and subject further to the conditions mentioned below:—

(i) Before the expiry of nine months from the grant of the option he should deposit with the Government of Bombay a sum of Rs. 20,000. This sum as well as the aforesaid option will lapse to Government in case the proposed factory is not in actual erection or already erected, before the end of the third year counting from the day of the grant of the option.

(ii) He should submit to the Government of Bombay within nine months from 30th January 1939 a complete scheme for the manufacture of rayon and pulp from the bamboos and soft wood from the Kanara forests worked out in the minutest details. If, after examination of the scheme, the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the scheme is absolutely sound in all its aspects and is perfectly workable, Government would be prepared to grant him the following further concessions, viz., Government will—

(1) subscribe a part of the total capital of the proposed Company;

(2) appoint three Directors on the Company's Board;

(3) grant such concessions on the royalties for the raw material, acquisition of land, fuel wood, use of roads, etc., as may be decided upon.

The promoter has also been told that it should be distinctly understood that the said concessions are subject to the condition that the whole scheme including questions regarding capital, management, etc., is found acceptable to the Government after it is worked out in details.

In a third case of a proposal to start a paper pulp and paper factory in the Dangs area Government has recommended the application for financial and other concessions made by the promoters of the concern to the Government of India under whose administrative control the proposed factory area is.

The existing State-aid to Industries Rules 1935 have been found to be inadequate. The Legislature having agreed to liberalise these Rules their revision at present is under consideration.

Government proposes to treat each application for State-aid on its merits and on business consideration without any set bias or preference as far as possible. Naturally sound schemes, either new or existing, which are likely to promote the development of the resources of this Province, and widen the scope for increased employment and improvement of the standard of living of the people will be favoured.—"Public Information Series."

INSURE YOUR TEETH, ASSURE YOUR SMILE USE Odol TOOTHPASTE

"RELIEF" NIB
SMOOTH VELVETY ACTION
Adapts itself to your style of writing
From all Depots and Stores
INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER
C. E. BIRKBECK & CO. RELIEF MADE IN ENGLAND

MANGO PULP INDUSTRY

The question of giving facilities for the manufacture of canned products is being examined by the Industrial Survey Committee. The question regarding dried fruit has not yet arisen.

The Department of Agriculture has been investigating into the possibilities of canning mango since 1925. For want of proper equipment this work has not been done on a large scale. The question of equipping a laboratory is at present under the consideration of the Department. As regards mango pulp, successful drying of pulp will provide a good industry for those districts where mangoes are available in large quantities especially in Ratnagiri and Kanara, from which the export of mangoes by sea becomes impossible after the steamer services are stopped.

The Department of Industries undertook an investigation in this direction and found that it was possible to produce a friable powder by drying mango pulp under definite conditions of temperature and pressure. The power was prepared, on laboratory scale and was shown to various merchants and authorities on mango. They all said that if mango powder is available in this form, it will find a good market.—"Public Information Series."

BABY FLIES AS PARCEL

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

When Mrs. J. Keating travelled by aeroplane to Melbourne, her baby was carried as a parcel. She was charged Rs. 3. The distance is just over 100 miles.—"Austral News".

Pedder Road Problems

The Safety First Association writes:—

The trees on Pedder Road, Bombay, are beautiful; but there is no denying the fact they are an obstruction to the pedestrians who attempt to use the footpath. They are also a hindrance to the good lighting that is necessary on such an important traffic artery. Certain trees, specially those on the crest of the hill and where there is unfortunately a curve, are a definite danger to fast traffic.

The question arises whether a replanting scheme can be instituted so that when the new trees have established themselves, the old trees can be removed?

The Safety First Association, who have been examining the situation, have sent in a careful report to the Authorities, suggesting a variety of measures which need attention. These include rebuilding the road so that sufficient super-elevation is introduced to keep vehicles on their correct side of the road.

Some motorist enter Pedder Road from Carmichael Road at unnecessary speeds with the result that they shy at the corner and enter Pedder Road in the wrong Lane The only way in which this can be prevented is to designate Pedder Road a main road and to make all vehicles entering Pedder Road from the neighbouring minor streets stop before entering the major street. If this practice is strictly enforced, it will make Pedder Road safer and more pleasant.

Y. M. P. A., BOMBAY

Activities For 1937-38

The Young Men's Parsi Association has issued the 18th annual general report for 1937-38, from which the following extracts are given:—

The past year of the Association was one of considerable activity in various directions. In furtherance of the aims and objects of the Association the Managing Committee successfully arranged a number of lectures which were delivered by leading citizens, under the auspices of the Association. Most of these functions were well attended by the members of our community and often by the public at large, and were taken good notice of in the press. The subjects chosen for the lectures related primarily to the well-being of the Parsi Community. Owing to lack of adequate funds at its disposal the Managing Committee has not been able to extend its activities in other spheres.

During the year more members were enrolled than in the preceding year. It is to be regretted that the number of members is not so large as we would wish for. It is the duty, we feel, of every Parsi youth to join the Association, participate in its activities and thus strengthen it, making it a powerful and live body in the community.

The Managing Committee unanimously elected Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram Kt., B. A., LL. B. Solicitor as the Vice-President of the Association in place of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna.

MEETINGS

The Managing Committee met during the year 30 times and carried on the executive work of the Association. At two of its meetings viz., on 1st. and 21st. February 1938, the Committee elected its Office-bearers. Mr. K. D. Umrigar was elected Chairman. Mr. M. R. Wadia, B. A. and Miss Perin Mirza were elected as the honorary Secretaries of the Association, but subsequent to their resignations from the Committee and from the Hon. Secretaryship respectively, the Committee elected Mr. R. S. R. Bottlewalla and Mr. Dinshaw N. Dastur, L. S. G. D. as the Hon. Secretaries of Association.

A sum of Rs. 215-11-0, has been sent for the distribution of cloth to poor Parsis on the occasion of our Parsi New Year. The F. S. Talyarkhan Fund has now reached the amount of Rs. 626/-

SCHOLARSHIPS

As in the previous years, this year also, the Association contributed its quota towards the education of the needy and deserving Parsi Students. There were nearly hundred applications for Scholarships from Bombay and mofussils. The Committee regret that for want of sufficient funds it was able to help only 40 of these applicants of whom seven were from mofussils. The Committee therefore, requests benevolent ladies and gentlemen to give generously so as to help us in helping others. Over 40 students were helped to the extent of Rs. 1417/- either for School or College Fees or for Books. Three of these Students were helped on the recommendation of the General Committee of The Co-Ordinated Parsi Charity Trust Funds, to the extent of Rs 300/- it being the quota of our Association towards that fund for the year under review.

During the year the journal was published only once. It is now being edited by Mr. A. S. Hodiwalla.

An elocution competition was held under the auspices of the Association in August last. Professor Sorab R. Davar Bar-at-Law had presided over the function whilst Mrs. R. B. Billimoria M. A., B. T., Rev. Fr. J. Dhur, S. J. and Principal R. K. Marzban, B.A. acted as judges. The Kersasp Dubash Trophy and the first prize were awarded to Mr. R. A. Mehta, the second prize was awarded to Mr. Jal H. Vakil and the third prize to Mr. Minoo E. Treasurywalla.

The Committee is glad to note that since the removal of the Hostel to a cheaper premises the loss hitherto sustained has now been considerably diminished.

The Capital balance was, at the period under review, at Rs. 474-1-8, which has been quite inadequate to meet a deficit. (Hence Rs. 2100/- of the Reserve Fund had to be amalgamated to the Capital account, and now this joint account after the deficit has been debited, stands at Rs. 1575-9-2.

This years the deficit of 998-8-6 has been due to the high rent of the Head Quarters of the Association and the Hostel which were situated at Gamdevi, but since their removal to the present cheaper premises the deficit has been considerably diminished.

ABSENCE OF DEMAND IN YARN MARKET

Disappointing State

Bombay, May 10.

Hopes entertained by the local Yarn Trade to the effect that owing to the recent improvement in cotton there will be not only improvement in prices of yarns but also in demand for several yarns from consuming districts have been totally falsified in that inspite of recent improvement in cotton prices and inspite of very steady tone of cotton throughout the week and also at the close, there has been not the slightest improvement in demand from consuming districts for any yarns particularly for Indian spinnings. On the other hand enquiries have considerably slackened and prices have therefore had a tendency to decline further instead of showing steady undertone or any improvement. This has indeed proved to be very surprising to the local Yarn Trade and various reasons have been assigned for such a disappointing state of affairs ruling in the yarn market since a long time. The most important and outstanding reason is that the prices of cloth particularly of Indian mill cloth and of Japanese cloth are very low and demand in cloth does not show any improvement for a long time. It therefore naturally cannot pay the handloom weavers in consuming districts to make purchases of Indian yarns particularly of coarse and medium yarns and to weave the cloth and to stand successfully any competition with Indian and Japanese mill made cloth which are selling at ridiculously low prices. Secondly the capacity of the consumers at the moment is considerably reduced probably due to low prices of the commodities all over India Thirdly as usual middlemen both in upcountry centres as well as in the local market are not able to support the market at present by making large speculative purchases of yarns probably because some of them have burnt their fingers during the last few months and their speculative capacity has therefore been considerably reduced. Fourthly on account of accumulation of unsold and undelivered stocks in some of the local mills as well as in upcountry mills there has been a constant pressure on merchants for taking deliveries with the result that some of the weakholders have been forced to make sales of their holdings inspite of better feeling in cotton prices. Fifthly demand from export markets particularly from the near and far eastern markets has lately fallen off to a large extent probably due to the Sino-Japanese war and the capture of important trade by Japan in China and round about districts. Lastly some of the upcountry mills having large stocks of yarn and cloth have already been selling and have been constantly offering to sell their productions at very low prices. In such circumstances it is no wonder that there has been no improvement in demand or prices inspite of very steady cotton prices. The future outlook therefore seems to be yet uncertain although if cotton prices improve yet further there may be steady feeling in yarns and further decline may be averted.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

As a result of the recent rise in cotton and also due to some improvement in prices in Japan, prices in both Japanese and Shanghai yarns in the local market have shown definite signs of improvement during the week. Speculative enquiries in Mercerised yarns have also shown further improvement and increased turnover has been possible. Both Japanese and Chinese mills have been quoting somewhat higher prices for forward delivery but fresh business has been very restricted as dealers have hardly much confidence in their quotations. Stocks in the local market are gradually declining and arrivals are also not very large. The undertone continues to remain steady and hopeful. Exchange has remained unchanged during the week

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in prices of Italian Syndicate during the week. Scarcity of Italian yarns in cheap grade qualities particularly in D qualities in both bright and dull lustred yarns is being felt in consuming districts and dealers therefore have been turning their attention to Japanese qualities. Demand from local and upcountry mills remains moderate. As regards Japanese yarns prices have shown some improvement in the local market probably due to limited stocks and somewhat higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners for forward deliveries. On the other hand prices for staple fibre yarns have been very low and attractive particularly for forward deliveries and large business for Japanese staple fibre yarns has been reported for May/June/July shipments. Future outlook is slightly more hopeful.

SUGAR PRICES RISE BY LEAPS

Scarcity Of Sellers

Bombay, May 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Since our last review during the earlier part of the week, we have again had an extremely busy market and prices jumped up in leaps and bounds almost daily Prices on the whole advanced by about 12 annas in ready and about 6 to 10 annas per cwt. in forward according to the position of shipments. Heavy premiums were paid by the buyers both in Java and in the local market for earlier deliveries. Java Exporters taking advantage of the large speculative demand from India raised their selling limits almost constantly. Owing to sharp advance in near positions as well as from May to August, and scarcity of sellers, there was good interest in shipments from September onwards and considerable business was placed in the market at current rates by the local Import Houses. Java market in the meantime remained very firm and "Nivas" increased their selling limit for the third quota year viz. for deliveries from September onwards by 25 cents and it was reported that before the above increase, large quantities were sold by the "Nivas". Market however took a sudden turn on 5th instant on news from London that the International Sugar Council was meeting in London to consider the present artificial shortage of sugar and it was understood that the Council will release quota for the current year to meet the present demand. London Terminal market following the above news also showed some weakness although Java prices remained practically unchanged Locally owing to above news there was continued long liquidation and prices on the whole declined by about 12 to 14 annas per cwt, in all positions from the highest touched during the earlier part of the week and at the close, tone was very weak with heavy pressure of sales by the weakholders.

INDIAN SUGAR.

Business in the local market was confined to ready only and prices fluctuated according to the movement of Java sugar. In Cawnpore market, there were heavy fluctuations according to the news from Bombay.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market, there was an advance of 4, 4, and 3 points in July, September and December positions while there was a rise of 1/4d in August and decline of 2 1/2d in December and March on the London Terminal. Java market was reported firm and during the beginning of the week, "Nivas" raised its selling limit by further 25 cents viz. to 7.35 Glds. It was reported that considerable business was done by the "Nivas" prior to the above increase. At the close it was reported that owing to unfavourable news from Foreign markets, second hand holders in Java were sellers at 20 to 30 cents below the "Nivas" limit and market was generally quiet.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was a good deal of activity in Java sugar following the reports from outside markets and large business was done at current rates. At the close tone was very quiet. As regards Indian sugar, there was little interest except in ready and prices fluctuated in sympathy with Java sugar

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java is likely to remain steady round about the present level of prices as the stocks are limited. As regards future course of the market, owing to the over bought condition of the market and continued pressure of sales by weak holders it is likely that prices may decline further until liquidation is over. Of course much will depend on news from foreign markets in course of next few days.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 9

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd	£0 6 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 0
Turner and Newall	3 16 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 17 9
Attock Oil	3 2 6
Barsi Light Railways	50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ordinary	2 4 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 2 0
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 3
Marconi International Marine	1 6 3
Western Union Telegraph	dol 20.00
General Electric Ordinary	4 0 3
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 1 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 14 9
International Railways of C America	dol 5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 4 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 2 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 6
Indian Copper Corporation	Ord 0 2 7½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 10 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 3 7½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 17 6XD
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 19 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 15 11.77 p.c. p.a.

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, May 11.

Yarn No. 5 1/2s.—		
June	97	0 0
August	97	0 0
October	98	0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—		
June	108	0 0
August	108	0 0
October	108	8 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—		
June	141	0 0
August	141	0 0
October	141	8 0
Yarn No. 40s.—		
June	217	0 0
August	217	0 0
October	218	0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	94/10
4 per cent 1960/70	106/14
5 per cent 1945/55	112/6
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	27/2
Bank of India	137/8
Central Bank	32/6
Imperial Bank F P	1515
Imperial Bank P P	368/2
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111
Union Bank	6/2
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	360
Ambica	253/12
Arun	218/12
Arvind	1100
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	2100
Bombay Dyeing	746/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	585/10
Central India	200
Century	202/8
Colaba	106/14
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	107/8
Gokak	122/8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	205
Khatau Makanji	77/8
Kohinoor	216/4
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	79/6
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	178/12
Raipur	585
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	195
Vishnu	1050
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1390
Tata Hydro Ord	148/12
Tata Power Ord	1238/12
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	125
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	335
Associated Cements	124/4
Belapur	185
Bombay Burma New	158/7
Bombay Burma Old	460
Bombay Steam	211/14
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/3/9
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	10/15
Indian Bleaching	90
Industrnal Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/15
Indian Iron	25/12
Mysore sugar	30/8
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	63
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/14
Shivrajpur	36
Tata Oil	38
Tata Steel ordy	268
Tata Steel Defd	1285
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	54/14
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	498
Kanknarrah	392
Lawrence	340
Reliance	60

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 5th May 1939

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000
Called up —75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid		3,75,00,000
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders— Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		82,87,68,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		7,51,000
Sundries		85,05,000
Rupees		94,97,74,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	37,63,09,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,27,000	38,59,36,000
ADANVES:—		
Loans	10,53,88,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	23,79,11,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,26,44,000	40,59,43,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,51,000
Dead Stock		1,90,91,000
Sundries		61,17,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,32,22,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,87,14,000	13,19,36,000
Rupees		94,97,74,000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 5th day of May 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,13,18,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,79,91,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,97,68,000
Total Notes issued	206,90,77,000
Total Liabilities	206,90,77,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	65,69,38,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,29,82,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	
Total Assets	206,90,77,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.223 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 5th May, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5 00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	7,37,59,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,78,32,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,76,86,000
(b) Banks	11,73,42,000
(c) Others	78,22,000
Bills Payable	10,19,000
Other Liabilities	34,43,000
Rupees	38,49,03,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	15,12,32,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	86,000
Rupee Coin	4,50,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,84,000
Bills purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,88,63,000
Balances held abroad*	11,94,83,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	60,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,91,68,000
Other Assets	90,37,000
Rupees	38,49,03,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities

FIT as a FIDDLE on FYNNON!

FREE! after years of chronic constipation!

Free! Fit as a fiddle—after years of sluggishness. After years of feeling tired and languid. After years of being out of sorts, of suffering from the sallow, pimply skin, superfluous fat and aches and pains that *must* follow when the system is not cleansed daily. *Read this:*

"I am writing to let you know that after years of chronic constipation, I am now free, not only myself, but my wife, who was a greater sufferer than I . . . Life is grand! That is how your salt has made us both feel. I think you should describe your salt as 'perfect health in a bottle'."

NEW HEALTH FOR THOUSANDS!

Every letter you read about Fynnon Salt represents dozens in our files. They all tell the same story. If *you* are heavy and lifeless and feel the heat too much, take a dose of Fynnon Salt in a glassful of water every morning. It will purify your blood stream, free your system of clogging poisonous wastes, and leave you feeling fresh and fit, 'cool as a cucumber,' ready to tackle work and play with energy. Fynnon Salt does its wonderful work because it contains the natural elements—Sodium, Potassium and Lithium—which are found at the famous Spas in Europe. Rich people from all over the world, including India, come to drink these wonderful natural waters; but now you can get all these benefits in Fynnon Salt. Aches, pains, sluggish liver, constipation — whatever your trouble, here is a natural remedy to end it for good and all. Fynnon Salt is sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to: J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 268, Bombay.

M695

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Irregular Price Movements On Profit-Taking

INDIAN LOANS FIRMER

BOMBAY, May 11.

The fate of export subsidy is still hanging and in the absence of definite developments increased liquidation and foreign selling caused easier tendency. The demand was inadequate to absorb offerings.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Generally the feeling was quiet and price movements were rather irregular on profit-taking.

Internationals and Oils were dull.

Gilt-edgeds were easier but Indian loans firmer.

BULLION

The market presented steady appearance owing to continued narrow movements of foreign exchanges.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 11.

Previous closing	8.46
To-day's opening	8.42
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 11.

Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.59
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	+09

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 161-8
July August 1939	Rs. 160-0
April May 1940	Rs. 153-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 11.

The New York cotton showed somewhat easier tendency following the lack of any definite developments in connection with export subsidy which induced increased liquidation and foreign selling.

The trading in July began at 8.42 i.e. four points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered May liquidation and foreign selling while the demand was inadequate to absorb offerings with the result that July fell further to 8.39.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 11.

Locally, Broach July/August opened to-night at Rs. 160 but thereafter declined to Rs. 159-10 as New York advices were lower. The closing rate was Rs. 160.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 11.

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.92/8.92) 8.82/8.81
July (8.56/8.56) 8.43/8.42
October (7.99/7.99) 7.83/7.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 11.

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.82) 4.88
American July (4.57) 4.63
Egyptian May (6.13) 6.17
Egyptian July (6.23) 6.27

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 11.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop May June (£28 3/4 sellers) £28 1/8
Dunlop May (£34 1/2) £34 1/4
Lightning May (£33) £32 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 paid and buyers) 8 paid and buyers
Forward July September (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£11 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 7/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 1/2 buyers £226 sellers. Very steady) £226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Firmer) £14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £47 3/4 £48 3/4
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 11.

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 11.

Previous closing	4.68.19
To-day's opening	4.68.21
To-day's closing	4.68.23

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 11.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 11.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.21 and then eased to 4.68.19 on the absence of support but later steadied up on some enquiry to 4.68.23.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued steady with no variation whatever.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.202
New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.98
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/32 nominal) 0-8 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Inglis (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 11.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small Indian buying. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied. Fair business"

LONDON SILVER

London, May 11.

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 1/8d+1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 15/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 11.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, May 11.

Silver ready	52 15 0
Silver Jeth	52 13 0
Silver Ashad	52 10 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 0 3
Gold Jeth	37 0 9
Gold Ashad	37 1 3
Sovereign	23 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 11.

Wheat May	3 6 6
Wheat September	3 8 3
Linseed May	3 9 9
Linseed September	5 11 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 11.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 55d. The market early showed signs of weakness following discouraging North-American cables but subsequently steadied up.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 11.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 0.78 1/2. Prices advanced briskly under improved local buying and outside broadening interest influenced by unfavourable weather news with the rate rising to 0.79 3/8.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Bombay, May 11.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/13 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £81

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, May 2, £79 1/2
Wednesday, May 3, £79 3/4
Thursday, May 4, £79 3/4
Friday, May 5, £80 1/2
Monday, May 8, £80 1/2
Tuesday, May 9, £81
Wednesday, May 10, £81 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 11.
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/4) £81
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 3/4) £103 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 3/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/4) £97 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £67
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 3/8) £93
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/2
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 7/8) £92 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/4) £105 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 11.

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities came under some pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £81 i.e. five shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-0) 17-0
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (11-10 1/2) 11-6
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £21 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (35-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47-0) £46 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-9) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-3) 21-3
Distillers (89) 89
British Dyers (3-10 1/2) 4-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-6) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-6) 32-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-9) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 52 1/8) dol 51 1/2
Indian Irons (37-6) 39-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-9) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-6) 8-6
Rio Tintos (£12 1/2) £12 3/4
East Rand Proprietor (47-6) 48-9
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (69-1 1/2) 70-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (83-9) 83-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezueia Persian (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (80) 80
Burma Oil (81-3) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 1/4) £30 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def (£14) £14
London Transport 5 per cent (£116) £115 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£70) £70

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Profit-taking In Most Sections

LONDON, May 11.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange after recent strong upward movement markets today encountered profit-taking which resulted prices in most sections closing lower on balance. Losses, however, were however large. Breweries exceptionally continued to improve. Among commodities sugar was weak declining on August liquidation uncovering stop-loss orders with buyers reserved. International Sugar Council's Executive Committee meeting was adjourned until to-morrow.

Wall Street opened steady and then was firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 11.

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 55 1/8d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 11.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44 5/8) dol 43 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/4) dol 24 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 48 3/4) dol 47 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 110 1/4

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Advances In Steels On Strong Support

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged, and the volume of business was moderate. In coals the firmness continued with large turnover. Teas were more or less neglected. Speculative issues, particularly Indian Iron and Steel, and Steel Corporation of Bengal ordinary issues recorded further advances to-day on strong buying support. Other industrials kept more or less unaltered. Government securities continued firmer.

The following were the closing quotations.

Govt. securities:—Three per cent loan (1941) 101/13, three per cent new loan (1963/65) 96/8 small odd lot, three and half per cent Govt. paper 94/10, four per cent loan (1960/70) 109 small lot, five per cent loan (1939/44) 110/7, five per cent loan (1945/55) 112/10.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1505 small lot, Reserve Bank 108.

Railways:—Bankura Damoodar 88/8 small odd lot, Mayurbhanj 66, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 96/8 small lot, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 137/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22/8, Bengal 313 small lot, Bhalgora 3/15, Bhulanbararee 7/8. Burradhemo 3/6, Burrakur 12/12, Central Kurkend 11/4, Churulia 1/8, Deoli 7/4, Dhemo Main 12/8, Equitable 32, Hurriladih 13, Katas Jherria 27/8, Mundulpoor 8/5, New Beerbhoom 16/9, North Damuda 5/4, North West 12/14, Raneegunge 31/4, South Karanpura 4/6, Sendra 8/6, Standard 22/6, Talcher 1/3, West Jamuria 27/5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 336, Auckland 179 small lot, Bally pref 133, Barnagore 156, Chitavalsah 11/5, Clive 26, Howrah 64/10, Hukumchand 5/12, Kamarhatty 490, Lothian 211/8, small lot, Nuddea 44/12, Presidency 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/12, Consolidated tin 6/1, Indian copper 1/15 Rhodesia copper 1/3, Bengal Potteries 6/8, Dalmia cement ord 10/5 odd lot, defd 3/2 small odd lot pref 94 small lot, Britannia building and iron 8/4, Burn and Co. ord 251/8, Indian iron and steel 25/12, Saran Engineering 4/12, steel corpn ord 12/8, British Ceylon corpn ord 5/13, B. I. corpn. ord 2/8, Dunlop rubber ord 14/14, Great Eastern Hotel 185, British Burma petroleum 3/5, Titaghur paper a ordy 12/4, 2nd pref 105/8 small lot, Midnapore Zemindary 67, India Genl. Navgn. ord 93, Carew and Co., 9/12, Dyer Meakin Breweries 30, New Savan 6.

Teas:—Lackatoorah 9/12, Naga Hill 8/12, Rutema 6/4 small odd lot.—A.P.

WINDSOR JOINS CALL FOR PEACE

LONDON April 27.

Well-known people who have given their support by letter to the Roman Catholic appeal for a peace conference include the Duke of Windsor.

The Duke's letter stated that he endorsed every word of the appeal, and added:

"As a Protestant by faith and free from all ties, the Duke is confident that, by a frank exposition of the thoughts and feelings of mankind to-day and the honesty of the points used to emphasise the vital necessity not only to avoid war now but to end this prolonged period of tension, this Catholic appeal cannot fail to recommend itself to many millions, irrespective of creed, race or political doctrine."

Some other supporters are Lord Hailsham, the Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple), Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Lord Elton, Mr. Hugh Walpole, Lord Russell of Killowen, Dame Marie Tempest, Prebendary Carlisle, and the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

The appeal has been issued by the "Catholic Herald" to 300,000,000 Roman Catholic throughout the world and to "all men of goodwill."

It called for a conference on the basis of no previous commitments, but with readiness on both sides to make whatever sacrifices may be demanded of each country for the true welfare and happiness of the people in accordance with Christian teaching.

Greece Not In Spot-Light

But May Turn Out To Be Chief Danger Spot In Mediterranean

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The heather smouldering all over Europe may burst into flames at many points. For the moment, though it may only be for the moment, the chief danger-spot is Greece, a country which has been out of the spotlight hitherto—writes Anthony Winn, who has recently returned from a tour of the Balkan States, in the "Daily Telegraph".

Under the dictatorship of General Mataxas, which came into being with a coup d'etat on the night of August 4, 1936, Greek foreign policy has been as cautious as that of Jugoslavia during the same period, but more liable to be deflected from a straight, middle-of-the-channel course by currents and tide-races.

STABILISING FACTOR

The most stabilising factor has been a close friendship with Turkey which was born in 1930, and which is the most remarkable diplomatic revolution, excepting the creation of the Axis since the war.

One corollary is that Greece and Turkey have, since 1934, worked as an inner team within the Balkan Entente, leaving Rumania and Jugoslavia, quite amicably, to work as another team on the same lines. Another has been that Turkey, under the dominant personality of Ataturk, was the pilot of joint policy M. Saracoglu, the present Turkish Foreign Minister, seems capable of acting in the same capacity.

SELDOM TORTUOUS.

It seems, therefore, that in the labyrinth of emergency Balkan diplomacy, the visits of M. Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Goebbles to Angora are highly important. The swaying edifice of the Balkan "Entente" can be more effectively underpinned or undermined in Angora than in Athens or elsewhere. But M. Gafencu got there first, the reports are reassuring, and Turkish diplomacy is seldom tortuous. It is on Turkey that her friends would rely to look after Bulgaria if that country were to depart from its frequently re-affirmed policy of Balkan unity.

But while Turkey stabilises, other forces have tugged opposite ways, towards the Axis and away from it. The strength of Germany in Greece has been anti-Communism, the economic stranglehold and the present (but not entirely confirmed) spiritual affinity between Gen. Metaxas and German methods.

AFTER THE "COUP D'ETAT."

After the "coup d'etat" in 1936 the Opposition were nearly all labelled Communists, and an inflated phobia of Russia now exists, which may make it hard for the Government to be a member of any Grand Alliance to which Russia should belong.

Even before last week the economic domination of Germany obliged Greece like the other Balkan countries, to keep on good terms with her. The chief weapon of that domination was the purchase (and to a great extent re-export from Hamburg) of her principal export, tobacco.

VITAL POINT IN BRITISH STRATEGY.

Why is Greece a vital point in British strategy, and how strong is she?

She is vital because of the scarcity of bases in the Eastern Mediterranean. Corfu is now regarded as not easily tenable, but Cephalonia and other bases down the west coast are valuable, and the permission to use Navarino and Crete would be even more valuable.

Money has been spent freely on defences in the north, although when they were planned the Albanian frontier was not marked as a weak spot. The King has given a great part of his long working day to the forces of the Crown, and the peasants in the Army and fishermen in the Navy (which consists of destroyers and submarines) are as hard as nails.

INTERNAL POSITION

Nor, as a postscript to any estimate of the utility and loyalty of Greece as a member of an anti-aggression bloc, should the internal standing of the Government be forgotten. During the past three years the country has probably had the most effective, and in the purely material sense progressive Government that it has known for some years. Peasant debts have been scaled down, production has been increased, drainage and irrigation works undertaken, afforestation encouraged, wages in industry raised, strikes forbidden, hours of work limited, roads and medical services improved.

WHAT ABOUT CYPRUS.

What has the character and popularity of the regime to do with Great Britain? Members of the Greek Government answer: "Nothing" and sometimes add, rather pointedly: "What about Cyprus?" But if the interior character of a potential ally's administration is none of our concern, its stability very well may be. The hatches are battened down close, and one has to gauge the strength of the smouldering fire from thin spirals of internal history, and there are always those who would be ready to use confusion for their own ends.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 11.

B I S N s.s. Durenda of 4454 reg tons Capt A A Parker arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverstar of 3261 reg tons Capt E Waaler arrived from Basra with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Benar of 2910 reg tons Capt S F Champion arrived from London via Southampton Gibraltar Malta Port Said Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalajyoti of 2656 reg tons Capt J G Connor arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons Capt U Chinca arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1559 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt L Parritt arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 11-5-39.

S S Anyo Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Colombo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Winkfield of 3194 reg tons Capt A A Lewis sailed for Calcutta with load cargo

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1696 reg tons Capt R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons Capt J Williams sailed for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons Capt U Chinca sailed for Genoa via Massowa and Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Solsten of 3196 reg tons Capt F Rufen sailed for Bahrein in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt F J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt L Parfitt sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 11.

2 Viceroy of India 10027 London 13-5 M M
3 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 13-5 K Nixon
5 Behar 2910 Japan 12-5 M M
9 Durenda 4450 Karachi 13-5 M M
11 Hoegh Silverstar 3261 Colombo 13-5 Volkart Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalakrishna 3074 Bhavnagar 11-5 Scindia S N
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 11-5 M M
10/11 Gandara 3190 Karachi 14-5 M M
12/13 Itinda 3694 Rangoun 13-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

Ginlio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chilar 8-6-39 P and O S N
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Ronald 15-5-39 J Finlay
Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 12-5-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG
Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
City of Hereford 14-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 1-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO
Tigre 17-5-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Hilda 14-5-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Glasgow Maru 13-5-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 20-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 I Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA
Chakdina 14-5-39 M M
Varsova 13-5-39 M M
India 15-5-39 L Triestino

FROM RANGOON
Jalavijaya 13-5-39 Scindia S N
Benfield 13-5-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-5-39 M M
Goalconda 18-5-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH
Alavi 13-5-39 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI
Lindenfels 15-5-39 L Edwards
Anyo Maru 15-5-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 12-5-39 Anchor Line

FOR GERMANY
Kybfels 7-5-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 3-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisha
Alipore 16-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 22-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Bankura 11-5-39 M M
Chakdina 17-5-39 M M
Varsova 18-5-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M

FOR RANGOON
Itinda 13-5-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI
Durenda 13-5-39 P and O S N
Gandara 14-5-39 M M
City of Perth 13-5-39 K Nixon

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S City of Elwood 10-5-39
S S Jalakrishna 10-5-39
S S Bankura 10-5-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 11.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 204 bales animal skin Grindlay; 12 bales animal skin R Aminoff; 24 bales bristles R Aminoff; 32 bales bristles D Abraham and Sons; 33 bales bristles B P and Hayley; 1780 bags groundnut oil cake Kison Prasad, 1000 bags masoor S M Rajgor; 3 pots palme rose oil E Mavji; 1 pot ginger grass oil E Mavji; 100 bags dill seed D Chhotalal

For Marseilles: 4 bales animal skin Grindlay; 56 bales hemp D Ananji

For Montreal: 500 bags ground nut kernel S M Rajgor.

S S C/o Perth for Liverpool 103 bales wool raw Cox and Kings; 38 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading.; 300 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 50 bales hemp G N Musrey; 98 bales hemp G Harmukhrai; 65 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam

C/o Perth for Manchester: 25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 75 bales cotton twist waste Shantilal

C/o Benares for Liverpool: 200 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 667 bags ground nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags ground nut oil cake F H Kassam; 1333 bags ground nut oil cake Cotton Agents

For Glasgow: 92 bags ground nut kernels G Gokalchand; 1980 bags masoor Ralli Bros; 14855 bags ground nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 640 bags linseed oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles: 68 bags flea seed S M Rajgor; 200 bags fennel seed S M Rajgor; 168 bags dill seed S M Rajgor; 410 bags turmeric S M Rajgor.

Conte Biancamano for Genoa: 1 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros

S S Behar for Hongkong: 15 bales cotton twist H M Gazanfar; 197 bags real ooplate A H Esmail; 485 bags gum A H Esmail; 100 cks ground nut oil P Bhujangilal.

For Kobe: 4 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw Podar Trading.

For Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 100 bales cotton raw K Vishram; 100 bales cotton raw Podar Trading; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak.

IMPORTS

S S Varela Agent M M from Bahrein: 2 tins gold

From Basrah 1840 bkts dates; 25 bales animal skins; 82 bags edra

From Karachi: 334 bags wheat flour; 898 bags barley; 224 bags gram flour; 54 cases fresh fish; 30 bags rice; 45 bags googar; 230 bags dry fruits; 504 bales cotton; 2940 bags wheat; 6 cases silver coins (Persian)

King Edgar Agent T Morrison from Tegal: 7279 bags sugar.

From Semarang: 7540 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya: 18816 bags sugar.

U. P. Assembly Passes Five Bills

LUCKNOW, May 11.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly passed to-day five bills. They are United Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Bill, Oudh Courts (Amendment) Bill, United Provinces Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act (Amendment) Bill and Bill amending Section 40 of the U. P. Town Improvement Act (VIII of 1919).—United Press

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

Passes Third Reading In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, May 11.

By 110 against 65 votes the Third Reading of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill was passed in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day, the members of the Krishak-Proja Party remaining neutral.

The Bill, which introduces the system of separate electorate in the Calcutta Corporation, was characterised by the Opposition as "one of the most unjust measures, which has no principle behind it and which is a bundle of inconsistencies."—United Press.

Senate Defeats Subsidy Proposal

COMPROMISE IN SMITH BILL LIKELY

Larger Repossessions Of Loan Cotton Induce Hedge Selling

BOMBAY, May 11.

The U. S. Senate at last defeated the Bankhead subsidy rider and now it is believed that after some modification the Smith Bill will be accepted.

The growing opposition to the subsidy proposal of Senator Bankhead resulted in a defeat and now the original Bill presented by Mr. Smith will be considered. It is believed that with some modification this will be adopted.

There was increased hedging on the New York cotton market yesterday, suggesting larger loan repossessions with South-Eastern prices above full carrying charges, inducing local and New Orleans selling. The technical position of the market was easier.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"Weather has been cold everywhere except in the extreme northwest. Much rain has fallen in East Central districts with light showers in the West. Texas has been too dry for the germination where stands are good locally up to North. In Oklahoma planting is slow and rain is needed. In Central States planting is progressing with chopping in Southern Arkansas. In the East cultivation is progressing in South Georgia and has begun in south of South Carolina.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened steady on further trade covering in nears but increased liquidation soon supplied the demand. The decline attracted renewed support and the Session closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 8.56 which was the highest level and under increased selling July declined to 8.42 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices lost 9 points at 9.46c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 9.24c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 4.27. Despite the scarcity of desirable cotton and unlikelyhood of early releases, the market was restrained by export subsidy possibilities. There was local buying against hedging. Later on there was trade calling of nears and hedges of distants. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was quietly steady and Giza futures closed one point up while Uppers gained 2 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures were steady with a rise of 8 points. Ashmouni futures improved 4 to 7 points.

"With reports general that Congress was at a deadlock about the Agricultural position, and further news of a barter plan for the exchange of surplus cotton for rubber, tin, &c., confidence in the market has been further reduced. Fairly general selling has found a limited offtake, and prices have reached new low levels for the present movement. The international tension has further restricted enterprise and local operators have been acting cautiously owing to the general uncertainties. Meanwhile exports from America continue to show a decline, and are now 2,080,000 bales behind this time last year.

BARTER PLAN

President Roosevelt at a press conference strongly implied that he believed involvement of the United States in any general European war inevitable. He also gave approval to Senator Byrne's latest proposals for a barter plan, saying that this proposal should not be regarded as a substitute one for the previously suggested export subsidy, but as supplementary to it; which proves that he, at any rate, is anxious to get American cotton once again moving freely in world markets.

Manchester reports market unsettled, but there is fair cloth inquiry, buying chiefly for India, home trade, and armaments. Yarns are steady and moderate demand.

It is also announced that the Secretary of Agriculture has necessary authority to use dol. 35,000,000 for use in enforcing an export subsidy. It is said that this has the President's full approval.

The fixing of minimum prices in Alexandria lower than those previously ruling created further lack of confidence; and the market has been poor under fairly heavy Sudan hedging.

I see nothing in the general situation to advance prices and think that sooner or later cotton will be released and prices will decline to lower levels. —"M. G."

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 11

No precipitation, much warmer in Western Belt, temperature between 90 and 95 in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	8.56+01
New York July lowest (11-20 a.m.)	8.42—13
Liverpool October highest	4.27+04
Liverpool October lowest	4.25+02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Senate defeated subsidy proposal. Modified with Smith Plan likely ascend' 'Bankhead amendment defeated before victory completed. Must modify section 32.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market reacted on realising and local selling with trade buying on scale down.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool:—

Cotton: Opinion increasing subsidy more probable market entirely under influence this question.

Rubber: Would await I. R. R. C. meeting 16th before buying.

Copper: Bullish long view.

Tin: Advise caution.

Lead: Too low but needs revival confidence.

Spelter: Low statistically heavy.

Wheat: American weather principal factor buy breaks.

New York: Liquidation is taking place by speculative interests would rather sell than buy far months tightness of spots and absence of hedges should act as a sustaining influence regardless of other developments we therefore believe that it is best to adhere to the buying side near months Government policies indicate procrastination.

Less demand for old crop months hedge selling partly on account of purchases loan cotton Bankhead proposals prospects doubtful do not expect market to go much higher.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 10

May	8.86—03
July	8.46—09
October	7.86—12
December	7.69—12
January	7.67—12
March	7.64—13
Middling Spot	9.46—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 10

May	8.91—09
July	8.59—07
October	7.96—13
Middling Spot	9.24—08

NEW YORK
New York, May 10

11-00 A. M. RANGES—	
May	8.85/8.84
July	8.49/8.49
October	7.89/7.89
NOON CALL—	
May	8.81
July	8.46
October	7.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 10

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	1,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	4,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 10

May	4.81+03
June	4.66+02
July	4.56+02
August	4.38+02
September	4.28+03
October	4.25+02
November	4.21+02
December	4.22+02
January	4.22+01
February	4.24+01
March	4.26+01
April	4.27
May	4.29
Middling Spot	5.22+04
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	4.57
October	4.27

LONDON SEEDS
London, May 10

Linseed La Plata May June sellers	£111-11-3
Linseed Calcutta May June paid	12-16-3
Linseed Bombay May June sellers	13-7-6
Rapeseed Toria May June sellers	12-0-0
Castorseed Bombay May June sellers	11-0-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 10

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.19
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.65 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70 1/16
Amsterdam	8.71 7/8
Brussels	27.50 1/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.82 3/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 10

Broach A/M highest 163 1/4 lowest 162 1/8 closing 162 1/8

Broach J/A highest 162 lowest 160 1/4 closing 160 1/2

New Broach A/M 1940 highest 152 5/8 lowest 151 closing 151 3/4

Oomra May highest 153 1/2 lowest 152 1/8 closing 152 1/8

Oomra July highest 152 lowest 150 3/8 closing 150 3/8

Oomra D/J highest 138 1/2 lowest 137 1/2 closing 137 3/4

Bengal May highest 119 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/4

Bengal July highest 119 lowest 118 closing 118

Bengal D/J highest 116 3/4 lowest 115 3/4 closing 115 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 160 3/8 highest 160 1/2 lowest 160 closing 160 1/8. Broach A/M 1940 closing 151 5/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 11

The defeat of subsidy in the U. S. Senate had a weakening effect in near months but new crop months firmed up. There were constant fears of export subsidy but now it is being out of the picture, the original Smith Bill will be considered. Thus we are not free from the effects of possible action but at present the idea of subsidy which had depressing effect on new crop months is dropped and there was improved buying in the local market.

In sympathy with a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 161/4 for Broach J/A and declined to Rs. 159/12 but later on there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 160/12. New Broach A/M delivery also after opening at Rs 152/12 and after declining to Rs. 152/4 prices improved to Rs. 153/8. The tone of the market was fairly steady awaiting Liverpol.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 3 points up on defeat of subsidy. The local market was fairly steady. Later Liverpool July was 8 points up and October was 5 points higher. The local market was quiet with scattered realising and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1939	161	14	0
Broach J/A 1939	160	4	0
Broach A/M 1940	153	0	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1939	153	4	0
Oomra July 1939	150	12	0
Oomra D/J 1940	138	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1939	118	0	0
Bengal July 1939	118	0	0
Bengal D/J 1940	116	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 11.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P	..	126	123	120	117	
Punjab	...	126	123	120	117	
Rajputana	...	123	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	161	158	155	152	...	
C. P. No. 1	176	173	170	167	...	
C. P. No. 2	167	164	161	158	...	
Broach No. 2	...	170	168	165	163	
Punjab-Ame.	...	192	190	187	185	
Surat	...	210	208	205	203	
Rajpipla	...	207	205	202	200	
Navsari	...	219	217	214	212	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 11.

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	121/23
Bengal F.G.	119/20
C P. 1	165/67
C. P. 2	159/60
Arvi	158/59
Amraoti	150/54
Ellichpur	158/59
Berar	153/54
Malkapur	148/50
Khandesh	137/45
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	152/54
Mathia F.G.	122/27
Broach	166/67
Punjab 4 F.	185/90
Punjab 289F.	212/15
Sindh N.T.	197/202
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	202/04
Surat	204/07
Navsari	214/17
Western Farm	177/82

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	47	38,494	50,737
Central India	391	211,834	41,080
Barsi and Nagar	395	74,961	142,927
Hyderabad-Gaorani	31	4,305	39,604
Berar		161,417	308,887
Central Provinces		35,696	68,584
Total Oomras	864	528,708	651,819
Dholera	1,649	202,913	85,633
N.-W. Provinces		2,813	2,754
Rajputana	129	60,619	14,718
Sind-Punjab	535	313,182	500,949
Broach	1,738	396,319	222,884
Coompta and Dharwar	1,362	63,809	33,330
Westerns-Northerns	1,750	43,660	16,951
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,578	2,149
American		3,208	173,944
Egyptian, African and Sudan	756	289,713	363,898
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	8,783	1,899,853	2,069,223
Arrived by road to 4th May 39		341,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 4th May.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,111	235,958	208,762
Japan and China	1,710	836,829	522,676
Coast Ports	6	25,756	50,108
Up-country by Rail		209,971	275,040
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,204	18,340
Total	2,827	1,308,718	1,075,926

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 10-5-39	3666000	7591000
Receipts Yesterday 10-5-39	1000	3000
Exports to date 10-5-39	3182000	5377000
Stock at Ports 5-5-39	2098000	2746000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-5-39	2754000	2260000
Stock at Liverpool 5-5-39	859000	1215000
Visible Supply 5-5-39	5614000	6677000
Quantity in sight 5-5-39	8647000	13028000
Quantity out of sight 5-5-39	8668000	9232000

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 10

Rozario Santa Fe	...
June sellers	21/7 1/2
Barletta Russo June sellers	24
South Australian May sellers	24/3

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 11

London gold price was unchanged at £7-8-5 1/2 and London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.19 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/8d to 20 1/16d and forward quotation was reduced 1/8d at 19 7/8d. There was small Indian buying and American trade buying. There was Continental and speculative selling and the market was steady. Later on India and American trade were small buyers at fixed rates. A cable received here states that silver market declined on lower buying limits from Bombay which coincided with the East and against Continental selling and also speculative reselling. The market was steady at the decline but the tendency was uncertain. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 5/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13-6 and forward parity was Rs. 52-6-9. In the local market there was not much selling pressure and the market was fairly steady. Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	37	0	3
Jetn delivery	37	0	9
Jeth Tejimandi	0	1	9
Ashad delivery	37	1	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	15	0
Jeth delivery	52	13	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	9	0
Ashad delivery	52	10	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	15	6

LONDON SILVER
London, May 10

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, May 10

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 11.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-15-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-8-0

Tone:—Very steady.

WILL SUBSIDY BILL REINTRODUCED?

The U. S. Senate defeated on Wednesday the Bankhead rider of cotton subsidy by a narrow majority of only one vote.

The U. S. Government is holding about 1,25,00,000 Bales under loans and is out to recapture lost markets. It is feared that the subsidy proposal would be reintroduced.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 10.

June	£11-15-0
July	£11-16-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	5	0
Highest	28	8	6
Lowest	28	4	0
Closing	28	8	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	32	1	0
Highest	32	10	6
Lowest	32	1	0
Closing	32	8	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	26	0	0
Highest	26	0	0
Lowest	25	14	0
Closing	26	0	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	15	0
Highest	30	3	0
Lowest	29	14	0
Closing	30	2	6
Groundnuts Sept.—			
Opening	33	12	0
Highest	33	13	6
Lowest	33	4	6
Closing	33	11	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	26	6	0
Highest	26	9	6
Lowest	26	5	9
Closing	26	9	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 10.

May	55 1/4d.
May New	51 3/4d.
July	53 3/4d.
October	55 3/4d

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 10.

May	dol 0.78 1/8.
July	dol 0.74 1/8.
September	dol 0.74.

New York Sugar

New York, May 10.

July	2.01.
September	2.05.
November	2.11.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 11.

Ready Javas	17 6 0
Shipment May	7 7 0
Shipment June	6 15 6
Shipment July	6 12 0
Shipment August	6 8 0
Shipment September	6 2 6
Java Spot	F 7.10.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 39 3/4 Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 37 1/2 Broach J/A New York October Rs. 28 3/4. Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 24

Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 31 Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 32 1/2

New York Liverpool May 52 July 42 October 43 December 52 January 51 March 67.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 11

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/15
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	96/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	98/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/10
3 per cent 1963/65	96/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113/12
5 per cent I U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	112/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
3 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
3 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95 declined to Rs. 94/13 to close at Rs. 94/14. Tone: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 11

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/4

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,809

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank' sselling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 11th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 11th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 11th instant

Java London 8.69 1/2 11th instant

New York London 4.68.18 10th instant

London New York 4.68.19 10th instant

London Paris 176.73 10th instant

London Italy 89.02 10th instant

London Belgium 27.50 1/4 10th instant

London Switzerland 20.82 3/8 10th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 10th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 10th instant

London Amsterdam 8.71 3/4 10th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 9th instant

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 10th instant

Silver London Ready 20 5/16 8th instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 9th instant

Silver London Forward 20 9th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 10th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 10

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	69 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	81 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	106 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	38/9

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 10th May 1939, tenders to the amount of £10,000 at 1s. 5 29/32d. were received and rejected.

Tenders are discontinued until further notice.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 10

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	93 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 5/8
Victory Bonds	105 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	85
National Bank of India	29 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 10

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

LINSEED OILS
London, May 10

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May sellers	25
Linseed oil naked London per cwt July Aug sellers	25

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

MARKET QUIETLY STEADY •

Government Securities Keep Upward Trend

BOMBAY, May 11.

The decrease in the price of some products by Tata Steel Co. had damping effect on the local Share Bazar, where there appeared some long liquidation and prices declined.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was firm at the start but later on realising appeared which depressed prices. U. S. Steel shares declined dollar one at 47 1/4 and Anaconda Copper shares closed at a decline of 1/2 at 24 5/8.

Recently there had been some liquidation by Bazar bulls but the offerings were being absorbed by new buyers and prices kept on hardening. But in view of the recent steady rise operators are inclined to await further developments but the undertone of the market continues very steady. Thus the small losses registered to-day do not alter the general tendency of the market.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1,265 and improved to Rs. 1282 at this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,255 which was the lowest level and price rallied to Rs. 1,270 but again declined and closed at Rs. 1,257/8 Ordinary shares also eased off to Rs. 267.

With the decline in Steel shares, there was some realising in cotton mill shares. Long liquidation in Bombay Burma shares was readily absorbed at a small decline. With diminishing fears of war in Europe, Government Securities kept up hardening tendency.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 11.

100 Ahmd. Advance	XR	270 0
100 BOM. DYEING		747 8
100 CENTURY		203 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		200 0
100 COLABA		107 0
100 Coorla		95 0
250 David		75 0
250 Dawn		310 0
1. E. D. Sassoon		0-3-3
100 Finlay		92 8
100 GOKAK		123 0
1.000 Hindustan		1,705 0
100 Indore		46 8
100 Khatau		77 8
100 KOHINOOR		216 8
250 Laxmi		460 0
250 Madras United		3[illegible]
100 MORARJI		105 0
250 Model		44 4
50 MYSORE		82 8
100 NEW GREAT		178 8
100 Osmanshahi		40 0
100 PHOENIX		211 4
25 Sassoon Silk		68 0
1,000 Sholapur		2,800 0
50 SIMPLEX		67 4
100 SWADESHI		195 8
100 SWAN		89 0
500 Vishnu		1050 0
1.000 Westerns		860 0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda		108 12
25-500 Central		32 6
500 Imperial		1,515 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.		368 2
50-100 India		137 8
100 Reserve Bank		111 0
5 Union		6 1
CEMENTS		
100 Associated		124 4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire		635 0
15-100 Jupiter		11-14
20 Mercantile		53 8
15-75 New India		36 4
200 Oriental		4,100 0
10-50 Vulcan		7 1
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old		138 12
10 Amalgamated		12 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1,390 0
10 Ajmer		11 0
50 Bombay Tram		125 4
100 Bombay Suburban		141 4
10 Broach		10 6
100 Karachi		191 4
100 Poona		181 4
100 Surat		147 0
100 TATA HYDRO		149 0
1,000 TATA POWERS		1,238 12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij		975 0
100 C. Province		100 8
100 Dh Baramati		101 8
100 Gujarat		97 4
100 Mandra Bhon		101 0
100 Pachora Jamner		87 0
100 Sara Serajganj		100 8
500 Tapti Valley		752 8
9 Burma Corp.		5 12
2sh. Indian Copper		1 15
10 Indian Iron & Steel		25 8
10 Shivrajpur		36 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS		1,257 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		267 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK		336 0
10 Air Services		7 7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR		185 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		793 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM		212 0
125 B. BURMA		460 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.		162 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol		3-3-9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		80 0
100 IND. BLEACHING		90 0
50 Ind Invest Trust		40 12
100 I Radio Defd.		307 8
100 I. Radio Ord.		307 8
100 Port Canning		69 4
30 Premier Con.		63 0
10 Scindia		16 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)		38 0
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)		106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley		1,407 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam		285 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)		76 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	XD	542 8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st		104 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd		96 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		143 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power		1516 4
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st		206 14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel Second		155 4
7 p.c Vishnu		717 8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		105 10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone		50 4
7 p.c Sholapur		80 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro		105 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 11

Bombay Dyeing (756/4) 752 755 747 751 747

Century (207/8) 206 205 204 203

Central India (203/8) 201 202 200

Kohinoor (218) 218 219 217 216/8

New Great (181) 180 179

Simplex (68) 68/8 67/8 67/4

Swadeshi (197) 196 198 195 196 195/8

Associated Cement (124/12) 124/8 124

Andhra (1345) 1390

Tram Ord (124/12) 124/8 125/4

Tata Hydro (148/8) 148/8 149

Tata Power (1242/8) 1242 1240 1245 1237 1249 1238

T Steel Defd (1277/8) 1265 1271 1276 1280 1265 1267 1257 1265 1263 1270 1256 1257

T Steel Ord (272) 270 271 270 272 268 270 267

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 155/12 155/8 155/4

Bellapur (185) 185

B Burma (463) 462 463 459 467 461 465 460

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light dol 5 Pfd	35
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	7
Amr Tel and Tel	160 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
New York Central R R	15
Union Pacific	95
Western Union Telg	18 3/4
Amrex Corporation	21 3/4
Texas Corporation	36 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	74
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Pfd	71
General Fodso Corporation	42 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Socony	11 7/8
United States Steel	47 1/4
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	43 3/8
General Motors XD	43 1/8
General Electric	34 7/8
Radio Corporation	6 3/8
United Aircraft	37
Lockheed	26
Woolworth	43 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
National Dairy	15
National Cash Register	19
National City Bank	25 1/4

Turnover 700,000 shares. Market somewhat easier. U. S. Steel Corporation shipped 701459 tons of finished steel in April.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 10

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.28—2
May	6.12+1
July	6.22+1
October	6.30+1
November	6.30+1
January	6.33+1
March	6.36+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.49+2
May	5.35+5
July	5.38+3
October	5.42+5
November	5.38+3
January	5.41+3
March	5.43+3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 10

SAKELS—	
May	10.63+5
July	11.00+8
November	11.53—2
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.12+4
August	9.21+6
October	9.28+7
December	9.25+5
February	9.34
GIZA—	
May	10.90+1
July	11.06+2
November	11.26+4
January	11.34+2
March	11.42—5

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 11.

Wheat	18,101 cwts.
Linseed	21,367 cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	139 cwts.
Gingellyseed	289 cwts.
Poppyseed	57 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,763 cwts.
Castorseed	918 cwts.
Rice	37,569 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,892 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,262 cwts.
Mawraseed	217 cwts.
Gram	5,439 cwts.
Joowar	1,037 cwts.
Barley	116 cwts.
Bajree	954 cwts.

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 10

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Regd. No. B 1065

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

Is your TRUSS Satisfactory? If not Consult us.

Our experts will examine you FREE if you call on us. We have satisfied thousands of sufferers. Our 50 years' experience is at your service.

Trusses of all varieties in stock.

N. POWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S

10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS

SMALL SILVER BARS

BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT

Available from

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.

AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1939

On His Next Step At Rajkot

Gandhiji To Resume Negotiations

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF VIRAWALLA'S COMMITTEE NOT ACCEPTABLE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Resting on a cot covered with khadi in a spacious room in the Birla House, Mahatma Gandhi received a batch of pressmen this afternoon, with a pleasant smile on his face, remarking with a twinkle in his eye: "Here comes the gang."

"PUMPING PROCESS"

Inspite of a strenuous journey last night, Mahatma Gandhi looked exceedingly fit and cheerful. He was busy reading a bundle of letters as the pressmen were ushered in. They squatted on the ground close to the cot and started the process of "pumping" as Mahatmaji referred to the interview.

"I am so so. I can't say my cough has left me" said Gandhiji to one of the pressmen who enquired about his health.

"What about Rajkot?"

Mahatmaji greeted the question with a prolonged "Ah" and looked at the pressmen with a broad smile. He had stopped reading the letters in his hand and seemed to await a volley of questions.

TAKING UP RAJKOT THREADS

"What is your next step with regard to Rajkot?"

Without pausing to think, Gandhiji said:—"Naturally it would be to take up the threads where I left them and where they are left."

Knowing that the last words of the sentence were significant, one of the pressmen repeated "where you left them and where they are left."

Mahatmaji clarified the words without delay. "You are all aware" he said "that something has happened between the time I left Rajkot and the present moment." He referred to the discussion of the scheme of reforms between the State people's representatives and the Rajkot authorities.

"This scheme has not yet been found acceptable to the Praja Parishad" he added.

NO BREACH OF PROMISE

It was asked if this scheme of reforms suggested by Durbar Virawalla did not amount to a breach of promise made by the Thakore Saheb in his notification of December 26 last, according to which the conferring of the widest powers on the people had been promised.

Mahatmaji replied in the negative. He said that Durbar Virawalla was not offering anything in terms of the December notification. It was an independent offer. There was no question of a breach of promise as it was a scheme under discussion between the two parties. If the parties concerned accepted it, it would be a mutual settlement.

"Are the terms of reference suggested by Durbar Virawalla in his telegram to you on the question of representation of Muslims and Bhayyats on the Reforms Committee, acceptable to you?

Mahatmaji:—"No".

PRAYERS OF PARTIES

Referring to this query further, he said that the complainants and he would present their cases to the Chief Justice. Pleadings would contain prayers of parties.

"Perhaps they are away to avoid any terms of reference" added Gandhiji.

The pressmen were just settling down to the interview in right earnest when Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary, who was keeping a watch over the repertorial fraternity politely reminded them that Mahatmaji had a strenuous journey last night and that it was better the interview was cut short.

"You have had enough for the day" said Gandhiji with a smile and took up the bundle of letters again.

There was no scope for further questions.

CITIZENS' ENTHUSIASM

Mahatmaji's arrival in Bombay has created greater enthusiasm among the citizens than on two previous occasions. Hundreds of citizens went to Juhu in the morning, expecting to find him at Mr. Birla's residence but had to return disappointed in the gruelling heat of summer. On coming to know that he had motored to the Birla House on Mount Pleasant Road, many citizens trudged their way along the Napean Sea Road.

At Dadar station where he alighted, hundreds of citizens awaited his arrival from early hours of the morning. There was a rush towards the gate as Mahatma Gandhi and party were leaving and the crowds had to be controlled by the railway police.

Among those who received Mahatma Gandhi at the station were the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. S. K. Patil, and Mr. Sunderdas Morarji.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Sirdar Patel and others was snapped at the Dadar Station. He left the same night for Rajkot.

POLICE RAID IN RAJKOT

Hunt For Manuscript News Sheet

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 11.

The police raided Sjt. Krishnalal Somani's house this afternoon and some papers and receipt books were seized. The raid is understood to be in connection with the hand-written "Jagrati". The news created more resentment among the public.

Dr. Pattabhi On Rajkot And Travancore Issues

MADRAS, May 11.

"Darbar Virawala and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer are unwilling to share the credit for their reform schemes with either the Congress or the people. It is an old attitude of politics—as old as the Minto-Morley Reforms, which Lord Minto said as being given neither in obedience to pressure nor in response to the agitation from below. Even so, I expect that the Dyarchy in Rajkot and the responsible government in Travancore could emerge from the two respective Dewans," observed Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" dealing with the present Rajkot tangle.

Dr. Pattabhi added: "I am hoping that the affairs of both Rajkot and Travancore will shape well in the end. After all, Dhebarbhai only wants the addition of "Revenue" to the category of subjects whose transfer is demanded by the people's representatives. The difference, therefore, is small and it should be possible to find a 'via media.' I expect that Gandhiji may not be forced to intervene in any striking manner."—United Press.

REPRESSION IN JAIPUR

Conference To Consider Course Of Action

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, General Secretary, Central Jamiati-Tablighul Islam Ambala City, in the course of his statement says:—

Repression is rampant in Jaipur. In order to comprehensively review the entire situation, consider and decide the question of Satyagraha and constitute committee to organise, guide and control the Satyagraha campaign, if and when launched, it nas been decided to convene within this month a Conference, Leaders and representatives of all Muslim organisations will be invited to attend and co-operate.

Education To Be Compulsory

U. P. Education Committee Suggests Revolutionary Changes

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Revolutionary changes have been recommended by the U. P. Government's Education Reorganisation Committee. The following are understood to be its main recommendations:—

Compulsory primary education should be provided free in province-wide scale and should extend over seven years beginning at the age of seven and during this period education should be correlated manual and productive work. A child must be taught spinning on takli and elementary agriculture or gardening.

Secondary education stage should begin at the age of twelve and last for six years.

Medium of instructions in basic primary schools and at secondary college stage should be Hindustani. In primary basic schools English should not be taught but English will be compulsory at college stage.

College for domestic science and bureau for technical education and vocational guidance should be established.

Denominational institutions are to be discouraged.

Co-education should be permitted up to the age of ten years in rural and nine years in urban areas.

System of tests for promotion have been suggested. In the Committee's opinion examination system is bad.

Creation of Provincial Board of Education Committee has been suggested drawing up of 20 years' programme of basic education to entire population of the province. It is calculated that the scheme of compulsory education will cost provincial exchequer rupees nine crores, a sum which, it feared by Col. R. S. Weir (Director of Education, now retired and who was a member of the Committee) cannot be found.

STATION MASTER OBLIGES

BAREILLY, May 8.

Serving water to all persons at the station who travel during the day or night in various trains appears to be the hobby of the station master of the Balamau railway station near Hardoi, on the east Indian Railway.

About 60 fresh earthen pitchers filled with water ready for every train that comes there is stored for the thirsty passengers.

A very quiet person himself, the station master if his duties permit him, himself helps his men in distributing the water. A resident of Kathiawar and a devout Hindu, he believes this to be one of the supreme charities. He also bears all the expenses himself and retains special employees for this purpose.—A. P.

I. C. S. MUST BE BENT

PROVINCIAL SELF-GOVT. MEANINGLESS UNLESS SERVICES ARE OBEDIENT TO CABINET

CALCUTTA, May 11.

"The question is of first-class importance and should be properly handled by the Working Committee of the Congress, and should be made an all-India Constitutional issue unless the Assam Governor in the meantime can satisfy the Cabinet and assure the Ministry that there will be no such repetition of disobedience and disloyalty by the Services," said Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha, M.L.A. (Central), a member of the A. I. C. C., in the course of a statement to the "United Press with reference to a Press report that the members of the Imperial Services in Assam have not been loyal to the Ministry and have in effect disobeyed their instructions.

Continuing Mr. Chaliha said: "Until the Imperial Services can be brought directly under the control of Cabinets, it is almost a misnomer to have the so-called autonomy, the rights of which can be nullified in every way by the Services. We shall expect the Working Committee to give a proper lead to the Cabinet in Assam."

Referring to the Digboi firing and the part played by the Ministry, Mr. Chaliha said that they tried their best to be just to both parties and held the balance even. —United Press.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON KOLHAPUR CONGRESSMAN

Havire Lying In Hospital In Precarious Condition

(From Our Corespondent.)

KOLHAPUR May 11.

Mr. Habire a well-known Congressman and Praja Parishad worker of Kolhapur was attacked in the dark last night by four persons who suddenly fell upon him in a lane and after gagging and blindfolding him trampled upon his chest and stomach. When they thought Havire was dead, they threw his body in a dust-bin and covered it.

After some times some passersby heard his groaning and removed him to the A. E. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

C. I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Narendra Deo And Indra For Dohad

DOHAD, May 11.

Acharya Narendra Deo, President of the Central India States' People's Conference, is arriving here on May 13 by the Frontier Mail to preside over the Conference on May 14 and 15.

Prof. Indra is arriving here on May 14 by the Frontier Mail to inaugurate the Conference.—United Press.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST TEACHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 11.

The Ahmedabad District School Board passed to-day a resolution to 'cut' a day's wage in the salary of 50 teachers as a disciplinary measure for joining one-day strike on 1st April in connection with stoppage of allowance by Government.

The Board also passed another resolution accepting the principle of introducing compulsory primary education in board's schools.

RIOT SITUATION AT GAYA

PATNA, May 11.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Bihar Government:—

"News received from Gaya this morning is that two of the injured persons in hospital died yesterday. One dead body was found last night in a well.. During night there were three minor cases of stone-throwing and two cases of arson. Otherwise the night passed quietly.

"Yesterday a municipal rubbish heap near Falgu caught fire and it took three hours to bring the fire under control. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or caused by malicious act. —United Press.

PATTABHI ON GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Not A Political Organisation, But Order Of Select Men

MADRAS, May 10.

In an interview to the "United Press", Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya clarified the "locus standi" of the Gandhi Seva Sangh in relation to the main Congress organisation.

"The proceedings of the Brindaban session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh", he said, "clearly indicate that it is not a political party within the Congress, for its membership does not exceed a hundred. While the vast majority of the delegates, members of the A.-I.C.C. and Congressmen in general greatly appreciate and sympathise with the tenets of the Sangh, they are not able to rise to the level of its requirements and conditions of membership. The Sangh, therefore, is not a political group or organisation, the membership of which is open to anybody that signs the creed of the Sangh, which are "Brahmacharya" and "Aparigraha". They have to act up to the requirements and conditions in actual life.

"The Gandhi Seva Sangh is an order of select men who have made heavy sacrifices in life and are pledged to carry out the tenets of the order in their own day-to-day life.

"I may even say that till the Hudli session of the Sangh which was held in 1937, there was considerable doubt as to whether the members of the Sangh could contest seats in Councils. Some had filed their nominations even before the decisions of the Hudli session. And ever since latitude has been given to members to join politics. The Sangh is in no sense a political party. It is, as has been said, an order of men devoted to a self-denying life and promotion of socio-economic programme, popularly known as the 'constructive programme'."—United Press.

Kolhapur Worker Sent To Jail

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, May 11.

Mr. Bhaurao Patil of Nandani (Peta Shirol) who was arrested about six weeks ago was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 under the Criminal Law Amendment Act Section 17 of 1908 by Rao Saheb Joshirao, First Class Magistrate, Kolhapur yesterday.

The accused was undefended.

Poet Tagore At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived here this morning from Puri.

He will stay at Calcutta for about two weeks, after which he will leave for Santiniketan.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN GOLD MINE

WHILE CHARLIE CHAN IS FLYING TO THE WEST COAST, AT A HOTEL IN SAN FRANCISCO....
I'M SORRY! MR. BARROW DOESN'T ANSWER!
NO, SIR! MR. BARROW ISN'T IN, SIR!
TELEGRAM FOR KIRK BARROW? TAKE IT RIGHT UP! ROOM 1720! —AND HURRY! HE'S EXPECTING IT!
A FEW MINUTES LATER
KIRK BARROW? TELEGRAM FOR YOU!
LET ME HAVE IT! IT'S FROM CHARLIE CHAN!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
LET'S SEE WHAT THE OLD BOY HAS TO SAY... "IF YOU DO NOT HAVE PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT WITH PRETTY GIRL, MEET ME AT AIRPORT 3 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY! TAKE TOOTH BRUSH AND EXTRA SHIRT. WE LEAVE FOR GOLD MINE IN SAN PADRE TO INVESTIGATE MYSTERIOUS DEATHS."

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. Bombay.